The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE,—Over P. P. Baily's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets, Third Story.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER
NEW GOODS
At W. SMITH & Co's.
No. 3, Jones' Block, Fort Wayne.

A Premium stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment.

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Queensware,
Boots & Shoes, Iron & Nails,

And the largest assortment of Carpets and Looking Glasses ever brought to this place. All of which were purchased at unusually low prices, and shall be sold cheaper than ever before offered in this market.

☞*No Shaving* at this house on barter, trade, or due bills. Cash prices will at all times be strictly adhered to. We go in rough shod against high prices, and walk and talk low for the Ready Dimes.

SALERATUS at Wholesale.

N.B. Black Salts wanted. Nov. 21, '46.

For Oregon.

Valuable Mill Property, Farm, Town Lots, and Unimproved Lands for Sale.

WISHING to move to the far west, I hereby give notice that I will sell on less than cost, the equal undivided one half of the splendid new well known SAW-MILL at the St. Joseph Feeder dam, known as Thompson and Millers mills. The mill is new, built of the best materials, 60 feet in length, and 28 in width, well finished, with one saw and one set of portable barrs for grinding corn; it is well calculated to attach most any other machinery, and is built with a high roof, making room for elevators if needed. It is situated at the head of the Feeder, 6 miles from the city of Fort Wayne, in an excellent country for timber, and will saw 4 thousand feet of lumber in every 24 hours, and Fort Wayne is the best market for lumber in the state—always a demand and never a supply.—The saw mills in the country cannot supply the rapid growing city. With the mill there is a team and boat. A large canal boat can load at the head of the mill.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A FARM adjoining the mill, containing 64 acres, well improved: a large DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 feet, one and a half story high, upon a cellar, well finished above and below; an excellent well of water with a pump; there are 100 engrafted apple trees of two years growth. Also two comfortable log dwellings, calculated for the sawyers or teamsters.

ALO, FOR SALE,

adjoining the same, and lying on the river, a fraction of 98 acres, with excellent springs and good timber, with a cabin and a small improvement.

ALSO FOR SALE,

320 acres of LAND lying upon the river, and adjoining the above, known as a part of the Bourie Section; has upon it a number of springs, and two cabins, with 8 acres of cleared land. The above lands are rich river bottom land, with excellent timber, oak, ash, walnut, sugartree, beech, and a variety of other kinds of timber.

The one half of the above I will sell and give a good title for the same.

I WILL ALSO SELL THE WHOLE OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:

THE well improved TOWN LOT in Rann's addition to the city of Fort Wayne, on the corner of Lafayette and Madison streets, south of Dr. Haxtons, and opposite the Striker's, known as the Asa Naylor property, on which is a large HOUSE, one and a half story, upon a cellar, with a kitchen, porch, and cistern; a quantity of shrubbery, a good barn &c. are upon said lot.

ALSO, I WILL SELL.

The premises where I now reside in the old town plot of Fort Wayne, on Water street, containing near 1¾ acres of land, running through to the canal, and lying 350 feet on canall, opposite R. W. Taylors Ware House, with a good frame house 28 by 40, one story, with five rooms, hall, porch, and cellar, a splendid good well of water, good wood house, ice house, &c.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

110 acres of LAND, heavy timber, soil of the best quality, seven miles from Fort Wayne, near the State Road leading from Wayne to Delaware by the way of Hicksville, known as the Rider Road, adjoining Esquire Wakefields lands, lying in section 19, town 31, north of range 14 east. The above property I will sell at such prices that it would be an object to almost any one that has a few dimes by them to call and see the property and hear the prices. I will sell for part pay down, ballance on time; or will take such stuff as I can ship off. I would take $1000 or $1500 in shoes, boots, leather, or dry goods of almost any kind. Any per on wishing to see any of the above described property can find me at my residence to show them the property JOSEPH MILLER.

Oct. 31, 1846. 17—6m

Ready Made Clothing & Dry Goods Store,
Corner Columbia and Clinton Streets, opposit Baily's Hardware Store.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a new store as above, where they offer for sale on the lowest terms a large & fashionable assortment of

Ready Made Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

including Blanket, Pilot Cloth, and Flushing Coats and Overcoats, Cloaks, Cassimere, and Satinet Pantaloons; Cloth, silk, worsted, Mirseilles, and velvet Vests, &c. &c. Also, CALICOES of the latest styles, Merinoes, Alpaccas, Broad Cloths, Satinet, Trimmings, Flannels, &c.; a splendid lot of SHAWLS;—in short, every thing suitable for the present season.

The subscribers will not insult the public by any vain boasts of the great bargains they are going to offer, but simply remark that they have had in their stock on the most advantageous terms, and are determined to sell at a reasonable living profit. Those who give them a call therefore will get the worth of their money, and may depend on buying at least as cheap as in any other establishment in the place.

They also continue business at their old stand, sign of the Indian, one door west of the Niagara Store, where they keep on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing.

S. REDELSHEIMER & Co.

Fort Wayne, 7, 1846. 6m15.

STONE JUGS.—300 Gallone Stone Jugs all sizes, very cheap. H. B. REED.

PACKS GOLD LEAF.—A superior article, just opened and for sale low by

Oct 16, 1845. HUGH B. REED.

Fort Wayne Female Seminary.

THIS institution, as yet in its infancy, has been commenced under favorable auspices, with special reference to the wants of this section of our country. It is the design of the proprietors and principal to render it permanent and efficient, and they hope eventually to put in on a level with the best seminaries of our land.

The government is parental and kind, but cided and firm—enforced by reason and affection—sustained by the Bible, and administered in such a manner as will inculcate the important lesson of self government.

The course of instruction is designed to be extended and thorough, embracing Reading, Orthography, *Writing*, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar; History, ancient and modern, but especially of our own country, Watts on the Mind, Antiquities, Composition, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Political Science, Botony, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Criticism, Logic, Evidences of Christianity, Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, and Music. When requested, instruction will be given in Needle Work, &c. A short time each day will be devoted to CALISTHENIC EXERCISES, adapted to promote health and graceful motion.

Believing that a knowlege of these branches is only a *part* of education, we would, while endeavoring to unfold the intellect, take special care to instil right principles, develope the physical and moral powers, and form the manners and habits.

Arrangements are being made for the erection of suitable buildings. As soon as these are completed, a Library will be procured, and a Cabinet commenced by purchases and the contributions of friends.

TUITION, per quarter in the regular branches from . . . $3 to 6 00
Instruction in Music, guitar or piano, 6 to 8 00
Lessons in Drawing and Painting, or French 4 to
Board can be procured on reasonable terms.

The summer term of two quarters will commence April 27, 1846.

L. A. SYKES, Principal.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Rev. Chas. Beecher, Rev. Mr. Bayless, Rev. Mr. Dickson, Rev. Mr. Halsted, Hon. J. W. Borden, Allen Hamilton, Esqr., Hugh McCulloch, Esqr., Mr. Henry Williams, Mr. H. Rudisill.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Wm. H. McGuffey, LL.D., Matthew Brown, DD., formerly President of Jefferson College, Pa.; Rev. D. H. Riddle, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. J. W. Scott, principal of Grove Academy; Steubenville, Ohio; L. F. Claflin, Dayton; Rev. J. G. Ralston, Rev. S. R. Wilson, and John C. Wright, Esq. Cincinnati; A. H. Crittenden, former principal of Albany Female Academy; Wm. B. Sprague, D.D., Albany, N.Y. Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston.

Female Seminary, Steubenville, Ohio.

Mrs. Lydia A Sykes has been for more than seven years connected with this institution, as Governess and teacher in some of the higher branches of Female Education. During the same time her daughter has been a pupil, and is graduated in the most satisfactory manner. They are, from their acquirements, their facility for communicating instruction, their agreeable manners, and moral and religious influence, admirably qualified to establish and conduct successfully a Female School: both to conduct the solid branches, and the accomplishments of Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. And I cannot but congratulate that community among whom they may commence a school, and who are found able to appreciate their excellence.

Oct. 6, 1845. CHARLES C. BEATTY, Sup't Starbuckville Female Seminary.

This is to certify that Miss Amanda E. Sykes has studied music under my tuition in this seminary, of which she is a graduate. I consider it due to her abities to state that she is well qualified, and fully competent to give instruction on the Piano Forte, from the elementary principles to the highest branches in the science.

ANN J. DONALDSON
Principal of the Music Department

Mammoth Cave.

HERE we are again at the old Stand, the extreme Eastern store, on Columbia street (North side) with more and cheaper GOODS than we ever offered in this market. It has been said by some of our friends, that we have more *Goods* than we can sell, but they do not understand how exceedingly *low* we design selling them, we are determined to sell at prices that will compete with any in this market, and that too without standing in the street to *hail* every person to *buy our Goods*. It has been a matter of speculation with men engaged in the Mercantile business, whether it is possible to sell goods in an equitable manner or not, or in other words, whether it is possible to sustain A One Price Store, where all could buy *goods without fear of paying* an Extra Price to make up for the loss on a previous sale. The subscribers wish to say to the public that they have been engaged for the last eighteen months in endeavoring to solve the above question and it is with great satisfaction that we now promulgate the fact that the plan of selling goods at a small advance and uniform price works well, we take this method of informing our customers that we feel gratified for the patronage heretofore so generously bestowed and the public generally, that we have a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS.

consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Tweeds, Drillings, Kentucky Jeans, White, Red, Green, and Yellow Flannels, Linens, Hosiery, Alpaccas, Silks, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice ground and unground, Cavendish and common Tobacco, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Log-wood, Cod-fish, and Mackerel.

Sole Leather, Stationary. Boots, Shoes. Hats. and Caps, Nails, Glass.

Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Country Merchants wishing to replenish a Store will find it to their advantage to give call we charge nothing for showing goods.

S. HANNA & SONS.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 27, 1845

Wheat Wanted.

CASH paid for Wheat and Flaxseed, at S. HANNA & SONS.

SOAP AND CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.

A. B. MILLER would inform the public that he is erecting a building for the purpose of Manufacturing Soap and Candles, and will be prepared to supply the community with a superior article of Soap in a few weeks.—Merchants and others wishing candles can be supplied at once by eaving their orders at the Niagara Store.

N. B. Persons having Soap Grease can depend upon having it exchanged for good bar or soft soap in a short time.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 3, 1846.

ASHES.—A. B. MILLER will pay *Eight Cents* in trade for all good house ashes delivered at his Ashery within one month from date. Oct. 3, 1846.

ALL kinds of Groceries, Paints, Dye Stuffs Glass, Nails, Scythe and Sneaths, Forks Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Cable and other chains, &c. for sale at low prices, by

E. D. BARTLETT.

Perfumery

A CHOICE selection of such articles as every Lady should have at the Toilet. To be had at

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALLEN COUNTY.

As an act of justice to myself, and the discharge of a duty I owe to those who elevated me to the office of Probate Judge of Allen Co., I conceive it proper, now that the charges preferred against me for my course in regard to the discharge of CHARLES ENGLEMAN on bail from the jail of said county, have been acted upon by the tribunal designated by the constitution of our State to submit for the consideration of the public, the following brief abstract of the facts which characterize this case in order if possible to rescue my name from the infamous aspersions of malignant slander, and my motives from the disingenuous attacks of personal hostility. For well I know that my enemies have been prodigal of efforts to fling over my conduct the veil of official treachery, and to blacken my motives by attributing to me the promise of pecuniary reward; no pains have been spared to arouse prejudice, inflame passions, excite animosity, and beget hatred, by coining in the mint of their own prolific depravity, the most subtle and malicious falsehoods, the most ruthless and abominable hypothesis, the most vile and reckless presumptions of corruption and malfeasance on my part, and heralding them to the world backed and fortified by the resistless magic of responsible names, and invincible logic of all powerful wealth. These persons gazing at this occurrence through the murky medium of their own distorted feelings, willingly contemplate objects in an inverted position—and alarmed at the frightful creations of their own imaginations, have endeavored to make me the victim of their vengeance—their lawless—their fiendish and infernal arts. They have converted what is conceived to be the lowest discharge of my official functions into the very instrument for butchering my own character, by killing my prospects, and driving me away from among the people with whom I have lived from my boyhood, by robbing me of the confidence with which they have honored me, and for which I shall always feel grateful. Had my enemies and here let me observe that the hostility of those who have been the most violent in their denunciations of me, was not the offspring of the present circumstances or created by the present transaction; they have cherished the same sentiment in the secret recesses of their relentless bosoms, ever since my election to the office which I have the honor to hold; it was quiescent and not unmasked to public observation, only because nothing had occurred either in the discharge of my private or the administration of my public duties, to justify its open and candid revelation to the public eye—there it had remained smothered and concealed beneath the delusive garb of pleasant smiles, and the deceptive protensions of courteous friendship; until increased and augmented by their efforts to confine it—the expansive force becoming unmanageable, they seized upon the present occasion as a favorable opportunity to empty the festering contents of their hearts upon me, the object of their uncompromising dislike. Had the person not been of so far beyond the plain and obvious limits of sober truth and lost themselves in the shadowy intricacies of falsehood and intentional error, I had been spared the unpleasant duty of troubling the public with this communication. The State the expense attending this absurd attempt at impeachment, and those thirsty dogs of slander lampooning their vulture appetites for slander and detraction upon the luxury of private character and the delicacy of a good reputation.—They have attributed to me, though young in years and youthful in experience, all that perfection in depravity and adroitness in knavery which a long and fruitful pupilage to vice and iniquity has alone been able to confer upon themselves—they have endeavored by the ferociousness of their persecutions to convince the people that *they* were the pure sentinels of public virtue, the firm defenders of social order and the disinterested champion of public right—they have proclaimed aloud that the principles of the law instead of being the guardian of the lives of our citizens and the security of their property, was but the plaything of cunning cards and the puppet of crime, that courts confined for the examination of indictable misdemeanors were to be followed from court by corrupt judicial officers, and sent forth assured of impunity to prey upon the vitals of society and commit depredations upon the harmony of the community—they have not been able to draw from the magazine of their malice epithets sufficiently forcible to describe, or colors sufficiently dark to depict the enormity of the present occasion. How strange an inconsistency to see persons thus gratuitously thrust themselves forward in the support of propriety and rectitude of conduct, who themselves are mere tyros in the rudiments of common honesty, juveniles in the first lessons of morality, and total strangers to the fundamental principles of the christian religion. Would it not be well, could they appreciate to its full extent, the bearing which their own lives have upon the well-being of the community in which they move, in order that they might be prepared to lead off in the reformation of which they prate with so much volubility! The political juggler, bankrupt of the standing and popularity that would enable him to attain the eminence whither his hungry aspirations for power, and his debauched lust for preferment mount—the man that would barter his country her prosperity and honor, to promote the ends of his own private interest, that would sacrifice her glory to reach the goal of his sordid ambition, has found material in this exercise of judicial power, for convincing the world of his lofty patriotism, his love for the people, his affection for law and good order, and his indexible hostility to wrong, dishonesty and crime.

The diseased and distempered debauchee, whose continued indulgence in licentious excesses has converted his body into a moving bagnio, his appetite into the low and vicious ministers to an abandoned nature, and his principles and practices into the unhallowed agents for the propagation of vice, immorality and social corruption; whose whole life has been passed in polluting the purity and blasting the virtue of the defenceless and unsuspecting, and whose trophies are the destruction of innocence and the corruption of honor, even he, though infectious as a pool of moral putrefaction, has discovered in this discharge of official duty, consequences so ruinous in their nature, as to forebode the destruction of the social fabric and the banishment of social order from among us.

The counterfeit christian, an infidel in principle and a hypocrite in practice—who has "stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," and who more mercenary than Judas, would sell his Savior for a *less* number than thirty pieces of silver, with searching astuteness has discovered in this exercise of judicial prerogative, features of so revolting a nature as to lash his sensitive and tender conscience into indignant rebellion, and to cause his delicate feelings to overflow with pious bile; since it shadows forth to his prophetic vision the dissolution of society, the prostration of religion, the overthrow of morality, the triumph of crime, and the prevalence of general anarchy and universal misrule.

The prodigate speculator, destitute of moral honesty and pecuniarily insolvent, through the reckless and extravagance of his projects, and the ruinous tendencies of mercantile gambling; who has violated his solemn contracts and repudiated with calm composure his just liabilities, finds in this discharge of official duty, traits of so heinous a cast as to wake the half starved susceptibilities of his seared and sterile conscience, and to arm him with holy zeal in the moral elevation of his species, the suppression of crime, the legal execution of the laws, and the preservation of those high principles of action which have ever been the sport of his avarice and the dupe of his whims.

The wiley and heartless *hawker*, who intent alone upon increasing his heaps of ill-gotten gain, by entrapping the unwary and imposing upon the unsuspicious—he whose sordid bosom never felt a single emotion of benevolence, nor throbbed with a single pulsation of kindness—who, inaccessible to all the kindlier emotions of his nature, could contemplate with calmness and indifference the misfortunes and miseries of others, and not experience the least glimpse of compassion or pity, has suspended for a moment the objects of his selfishness, to contribute his quantum of abuse upon this exercise of of judicial power, which *he* discovers must endanger the security of *his* person, but most of all, the safety of *his* property.

The paltry office holder, whose whole life exhibits but one unvaried and connected display of meanness and servility—but one unbroken and monotonous manifestation of lust for spoils and craving for place—whose education and character better qualify him for the sphere of the galley slave than the discharge of the duties which circumstances have confided to him—even he, though a paper in principle and tempered in morals has been able to discern in this exercise of legitimate power, the commencement of ruinous innovation, the subversion of social order, and the prostitution of official power to the purposes of flagrant injustice and manifest wrong.

The sly and dishonest *pettifogger*, familiar alone with the kitchen work of his profession, and compelled to skulk in obscurity and peddle out conscience at five dollars a draught; whose career can boast of nothing but incessant failures in multiplying difficulties, generating dissensions, manufacturing feuds and stirring up litigation—of reaping but a bleak barren waste of moral degradation—even he through a libel on his species, and a disgrace to his profession with not a positive virtue to cast one feeble ray of light over the group of dark vices that invest his character, has crept out for a moment and croaked forth his maledictions against this wicked perversion of the ends of justice—forgetting that had justice at all times been promptly avenged, obscurity of a more solitary nature might have been his, than that which now envelops him.

The impudent and senseless *quack*, licensed to commit homicide and commit praises upon human life, under the hippocratic oath of M. D., with just enough perception to obtain from talking his own pestiferous nostrums but rockless and ready enough to humbug others into them—he is not secure but has moved out of community only because of his senseless and unable to sway its measures; and whose dismal pathway is thickly set with straw of with human bones, and haunted by the piping ghosts of his murdered victims, and who, when he has received a call to the kingdom of shades will leave behind not a grave that he ever exhumed, nor a gravestone—he too has suspended his work of destruction to exhibit his indignation at this legal and honest discharge of official trust, which he discovers must endanger the security of private property, and jeopardize the lives and safety of the people.

Such men, with not a few others, who, lost in the immensity of their own insignificance, it would be a vanity and useless consumption of time to describe, and whom I will leave to contemplate in obscurity and filth the barbarousness of their own characters, to be mark that have been unbounded to hear me down, to close my professional and reduce my motives to—well down imprecations and bitter curses as an open foe for the fearless discharge of my official duties, which the lowest of my country must acknowledge my honorable, and which it would have been a recreant to evade and unworthy to claim. And why this enmity on the part of these persons? For none of these reasons. Because in the official duties of my official duties, I happened, unknowingly perhaps for myself, to be compelled to refuse material, that to bend my convictions of right and duty to suit the peculiar whims of any man or set of men—unchalled in the catalogue of passive servility, I have dared to act according to the suggestions of my own judgment, and to pursue with unwavering fidelity the line of my duty, unwarped by the flattery, and regardless of the threats of any faction or particular class of individuals—because I scorned to make the powers of my office pander to the private interest of any man, or subservient to the purposes of any set of men—because I thought it more honorable independently and faithfully to discharge the obligations of my office, than by a sacrifice of principle and a dereliction of duty, to purchase the friendship of any man, or the favor of any set of men—because I scorned to degrade myself and my office by meanly resigning the exercise of my own judgment and adopt the shallow suggestions of any man, or the insolent dictation of any set of men. For these reasons have I become odious, and incurred the uncompromising displeasure of my enemies, who come scouring along my path with all the phrenzy of bloodhounds, resolutely determined either to conquer or destroy,—in the happening of either of which events, I suppose they would stick some flexible automaton in the place I now occupy, who will have neither perception to discern nor the independence to discharge the duties devolving upon him, but who will faithfully echo the sentiments and promote the immediate interests of his honest originals.

Again, had any other man than Engleman been the object of the same exercise of official power, I venture the assertion that no one, not even these great apostles of justice, would have deemed it worthy of a momentary consideration—it would have been legal—it would have been right. And how came this man Engleman to attain so high a place in the calender of great names? Let the sequel answer. Engleman came to Fort Wayne first in the year A. D. 1843,—a stranger to all—alone, he came without recommendation, and destitute of a fair exterior to attract respect; course in manners and vulgar in address, without the polish of education to interest, or the graces of refined manners to please, without the intelligence to render him an agreeable companion, or the virtues to make him a desirable friend; on the contrary, ignorance and impudence were the leading traits in his character, and these had nature herself inscribed in living characters upon his countenance. Thus he came and threw himself amongst us—whispered that money was his—that a considerable amount was monthly transmitted to him by his wealthy friends in Germany. This was sufficient; no further evidence of honesty, integrity and worth were desired. These very men now so violent in their denunciations, gave him the warm hand of friendship, and took him a confidence, and thus became the endorsers of his character to the rest of community—they themselves gave him currency by the warmth and kindness of their attentions.—Thus encouraged and thus sustained, he flourished in the most elegant circles of society, mingled with the most refined, and was caressed and flattered by the most respectable.—His grossness was negatived or more than compensated by the length of his purse, and his faults and vices were transformed into positive virtues under the tailsmanic influence of gold. His extravagance and prodigality were eulogised as the tangible illustrations of a generous nature; and in short he received the same homage and worship that one might imagine the same persons would extend to the great god of their idolatry—Mammon himself, or the fortunate finder of the philosopher's stone. Thus flowed the tide, when Engleman wearied by the dull monotony and threadbare amusements of a country town, resolved to change the theatre of his operations to the city of Cincinnati, where pleasures would be enhanced by variety, and the facilities for enjoyment increased by enlarging the field. So off he went, but his devoted friends—ever solicitous for his well being, to preclude the necessity of his submitting to the ordinary test of "riding quarantine" for a sufficient length of time after his arrival, to prove him worthy, loaded him with letters of recommendation—and monotonous manifestation of lust for and testimonials of good moral character, and thereby securing him the confidence and respect, which, under other circumstances, is the fruit alone of long and favorable acquaintance. During his absence it was discovered that he [Engleman] was not the man he was supposed to be. Doubts and surmises as to his honesty were first put in circulation. One recollected this strange and mysterious circumstance—another that—all at once—and for the first time, some of his *dear* friends ascertained that he had stolen large amounts of money from *them*, amounting in some instances from one to two thousand dollars. At length he was charged with having stolen from the post office in Fort Wayne a certificate of deposite for some thirty dollars. During his absence it had also been ascertained that instead of being the wealthy heir of wealthy parents, he was indeed but a poor adventurer wandering in a foreign land—far from his friends and far from his home, and that instead of receiving some three or four thousand dollars annually from Germany, he had never received a farthing from that quarter; which facts made it more probable that he was guilty of some of the thefts alleged against him. In the meantime, Engleman being ignorant that such disclosures were made, and longing to restore himself to the fond embraces of his quondam friends, in September, A. D. 1846, returned to Fort Wayne; but woe is me! on his arrival, instead of meeting with the warm kiss of friendship, and social gratulations of kindness, he was met, so soon as he landed from the boat which brought him back to the scene of his former greatness, by an officer of the law, who immediately took him before the Mayor, on charge of having stolen the before mentioned certificate or deposit. He was held to bail for his appearance the next morning in the sum of five hundred dollars. In the interim a large concourse of people having gathered together, Engleman was denounced as an imposter—a scoundrel, and with being guilty of having [illegible] crime. Several inflamatory speeches were made against him; and he who had but a short time before been overstocked with friends, now was friendless—they who but a short time previous had contended as to who should give him the warmest greeting and kindest embrace, now contended as to who should pronounce against him the heaviest malediction, or the bitterest curse. To avoid the fury and ligination of the multitude, among whom were many of his former friends—now his worst enemies—who threatened him with tar and feathers—riding on a rail—hooking in the canal—lynching, &c., &c., he fled to the suburbs of the city, and concealed himself in a cellar. What a change—what a fall—

"He who was once as great as Cæsar
Was now a low as Nebachadnezzar."

His recreant was in due time discovered and at the appointed hour he was again brought before the Mayor. Here a sad dilemma a waited the prosecution, although an affidavit had been filed charging Engleman with the larceny of the certificate of deposit, the charge still remained without evidence to support it, and was consequently wholly abandoned by the prosecution, and was never afterwards resuscitated, or even mentioned until he had been let to bail by me, in November last.—And I venture to say it was only *then* dragged from its resting place to make capital against me. But Engleman was not allowed to escape in the meantime his trunks had been seized, broken open and examined, and in one of them was found some county orders on Allen county, which were identified under oath as the property of a respectable mercantile house of Fort Wayne, and which had been previously stolen therefrom. For the larceny of these orders, which were of the value of 50 dollars, as alleged in the affidavit filed before the Mayor in that behalf, Engleman was again arrested. His counsel waived an examination—thinking perhap that an examination would be useless, owing to the great excitement and prejudice which prevailed against him, and he was recognized to appear at the next term of the Allen circuit court to answer said last mentioned charge, and the amount of his bail fixed at fifteen hundred dollars. He was unable to give such bail and was forthwith committed to jail, where he remained until the October term, A. D. 1846, of the Allen circuit court, at which term an indictment was found against him for the larceny of the said county orders, the value of which is alleged in the indictment at fifty-four dollars. Engleman not being ready for trial at that term of the circuit court, owing to the absence of a material witness on his behalf, on his affidavit and on motion the case was continued until the February term, A. D. 1847, of said circuit court, and he was ordered to enter into a recognizance in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for his appearance at that term. Still being unable to give bail to so large an amount he was again imprisoned, but no order of commitment was made or entered on the records of the circuit court in that behalf, so that from that time of his being brought before me on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be let to bail, his imprisonment was illegal, however, no advantage was allowed to be taken of this fact, and it is merely mentioned here to rebut in part the charges of corruption and malfeasance made against me for my acts in the premises; for I could, had I felt disposed or wished to have acted corruptly, have discharged him without taking from him, as I did a recognizance for his appearance at the February term, A. D. 1847, of the circuit court, and the law would have sustained me in so doing.

On the 4th day of November last, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the same being the third judicial day of the November term of the Probate court of Allen county, a petition from Engleman praying a writ of *heabeas corpus*, for the purpose as alleged in the petition of letting the prisoner to bail was presented to me, and I endorsed on the petition an order for a writ returnable *instanter*, and returned the same to the attorney of Engleman. A delay was occasioned issuing and serving the writ owing in part to the absence of the clerk and sheriff from their offices; and before the prisoner was brought before me the evening had advanced to past nine o'clock. I then wished to adjourn the matter until *next morning*, but the counsel of Engleman would not consent thereto, and as the application was only to let to bail, and required no notice to the prosecuting attorney or witnesses on the first charge, (for there was no complaining party, waived my objection to act on the material first presented let the prisoner to bail—taking from him notice to be let to bail (as the Legislature) and hoping to take me recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at the next [February] term of the Allen circuit court, with one Conrad Nill as surety thereon, who I supposed at and that time perfectly good for that amount, and who I still think good for the same, notwithstanding the declarations of some to the contrary. Now it may be asked why I reduced the bail from fifteen to five hundred dollars? I answer, I did so because I was then, had always been, and still am of the opinion that fifteen hundred dollars was excessive [illegible] two $500 cases were given for less and a cause fifteen hundred dollars was one thousand dollars more than had ever been required in cases its own [illegible] Allen county for offences of the like, and even of a higher nature; and because I saw no reason why a distinction should be made between Engleman and other criminals, even [illegible] he had enjoyed a high position in society.—The night Engleman left, whether he will appear or not is a question which I nor no one else can answer, until the appropriate time for his appearance [illegible] so end, and I left here of his recognizance is taken, no matter how strong the probability to the contrary, no one has a right to say he will not.

It is contended by some that I had no right to take cognizance of the case, and to refuse to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*. For the purpose of convincing all of my persistence in the premises, I will insert herein the 21 section of a law approved December 23d, 1845, and which may be found on page 73 of the general laws of the session of 1845-6, in which it is enacted, "That hereafter it shall and may be lawful for the Probate Judges of said (Allen) county, to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and proceed to trial therein and hear and determine the same in like manner as other Judges of this State are now by law authorized to do."

On the morning, after Engleman's discharge on bail, considerable excitement prevailed on the subject, and there were not wanting demagogues who proclaimed the blackness and enormity of the case to the world. Harsh things, have been said, they were allowed to pass unnoticed there for of the judgment and not connected with the court, but this I do not disturb myself. I shall be able to convince my enemies—they are rejoiced I have done wrong and the only offence to the contrary was [illegible] If this be the case, their opinions would remain unalterably the same.

Before closing this communication I cannot refrain from tendering to those of my friends who [illegible] and have [illegible] the [illegible] which I have passed, the warm [illegible] a grateful heart and to assure them that under all circumstances, I the [illegible] public and individual, [illegible] they have rendered me, and that I shall be able to convince my enemies—they are rejoiced I have done wrong and the only offence to the contrary was [illegible] If this be the case, their opinions would remain unalterably the same.

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GEORGE JOHNSON.

Indianapolis, Jan. [illegible], 1847.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer says the bill has passed both branches. The facts we are about to relate, and which have been communicated to us, illustrate very forcibly the results of the system.

We are informed upon reliable authority that since the *first day of February* [illegible] there have been [illegible] persons [illegible] in the city of Philadelphia [illegible] have been [illegible] and [illegible] we shall [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of despair or starvation by the wretched pauperism of Ireland.—[*N. Y. Courier & Enq.*]

A Sad Mistake.—Some time last spring Messrs. Chambers & Harris, of this city, [illegible] to send $1000 in a letter to a man in Springfield, enclosed the same, and by mistake directed the letter to Cincinnati instead of Springfield. It did not of course reach the person for whom it was destined. The affair produced much excitement at the time, and suspicion fell upon one of the post office clerks—[V. B. Howard, a very worthy young man] who was in the office at the time the letter was handed in. Upon being informed that he was suspected of purloining the money, it being his sensitive soul shares to manhood, he instantly resigned his post—stating that it was no place for him. He forthwith volunteered for Mexico, and started off for the Rio Grand with the Ohio troops. Being of a feeble constitution, he soon became a victim to the climate and the hardships attending a soldier's life. He took sick on the march from Matamoras to Camargo, and returning to the latter place, he died among strangers, far from his home and his friends.

Yesterday, the letter with the money in it was returned to the post office here from the dead letter office at Washington.—*Dayton Times.*

☞ There is now before Congress a plan of a fire ship, made by Mr. Brown, of Illinois, for marine and harbor defence. It is constructed so as to reflect all shot, while it is capable of enveloping in a single moment an enemy's ship in a sheet of inextinguishable fire. It is not against ships alone that this dreadful engine of destruction might be used, but in land service, in defending passes, it would also prove invaluable.

Counterfeit Coin.—New York is flooded with counterfeit coin, dimes, quarters, and half dollars, made of base metal, and easily detected by their leaden sound. The half dollars are dated 1838, and the dimes 1843. The The latter are badly stamped on the edge.—The quarter dollars are dated 1842. All three pieces feel greasy, and they may be made into sheet lead or zinc with a few blows of a good

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Saturday, January 30, 1847.

☞ The great length of Mr. Johnson's advertisement "*To the Citizens of Allen county,*" which will be found on our first page, compels us to postpone the conclusion of the masterly report of the Secretary of the Treasury until next week.

THE CANALS.—The statement in our last that the injury to the canal by the late flood was not so great as had been anticipated, is fully corroborated this week. The Dayton Transcript says that from an estimate made by Mr. Forrer, the engineer, it is ascertained that the whole cost of the temporary repairs necessary to make the Miami canal navigable from Cincinnati to the lake, will not exceed $14,000, and the permanent repairs to dams, aqueducts, &c., $16,000, making a total of $30,000. The work has already commenced, and will be completed in ample season to have the canal opened as soon as the season will permit.

We have not heard any estimate of the amount of damage done on the Wabash and Erie Canal; it is not however, near so large as was anticipated, and will all be repaired so as not to obstruct the opening of navigation.

On the Whitewater Canal the damage is estimated at $60,000, and it can be made ready for navigation in three or four months.

WRIGHT AND WHITCOMB.

The Lagrange Democrat nominates SILAS WRIGHT for President and JAMES WHITCOMB for Vice President. This would be a strong ticket, and with it, we should feel no doubt of success in the next campaign. With that ticket Indiana might be safely relied upon for 5000 majority.

From present indications we take it for granted that our next candidate for President will be a northern man; and if from the north east, the west would be entitled to the Vice Presidency. We know no western state more deserving this high honor than Indiana; the steady and rapid progess of Democracy in this state is almost without a parallel; and that for this we are more indebted to the unwearied efforts of Mr. Whitcomb than to any other cause, no one acquainted with our political history can doubt. We took these grounds some weeks ago, in an article recommending the nomination of Mr. Whitcomb, and we repeat what we then said, that no man could be nominated better qualified for or entitled to the high distinction than James Whitcomb, nor one whose nomination would be more cordially responded to in the west.

We should like to hear the opinions of our brethren of the Indiana Democratic Press on this subject. We think it a judicious and well concerted movement to this effect would be made the nomination of Mr. Whitcomb might be secured. We copy a part of the Lagrange Democrat's article, and hope the Indiana Press will keep the ball in motion.

"Silas Wright, or any other eastern man, should he be elected for President, the west would come in entitled to the candidate for Vice President. And where is the west can it so unanimously present so fit a man for first station as one who would fill it with more honor—than James Whitcomb? As Executive of his State, Mr. Whitcomb has become extremely popular with the people. He has been tried in various stations, and always found faithful to his trust. That he is fully capable of performing the duties incumbent upon the office of Vice President, no one can for a moment doubt. His nomination would add strength to the ticket—and would banish all doubts, if any exists, as to how Indiana will vote in '48."

IOWA.—*Dissention in the Democratic Ranks —Warning to the Indiana Democracy.*

In our last we stated that there would probably be no election of U. S. Senators in Iowa this winter, and that the Senate had refused on the 5th inst., to go into an election.—In this we find we had been led into an error by copying from whig papers, our Iowa City Reporter not having come to hand. By the following extract from that paper of the 16th inst. our readers will see that the fault lies entirely with the House, in which the whigs have a accidental majority, and which seems resolved to mix up the election of Supreme Judges with that of Senators, in hopes by intrigue and bargain to secure their ends:

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

As we predicted soon after the election, (a prediction based upon threats darkly hinted at by some whig leaders,) the whig House of Representatives has thus far closely resisted every effort of the Senate to meet the former for the purpose of electing United States Senators.

By reference to our legislative reports it will be seen that the Senate has sent several distinct propositions to the House proposing to meet the House at any time and on any reasonable notice might prescribe, except the election of the Supreme Judges before the Senate, and all at the same meeting. It will be seen that the last proposition of the Senate was, distinctly, to go into the election of Senators on any day the House might fix, on two days previous notice. But the House has absolutely and repeatedly refused to assent to any proposition which does not *unite on* the Judges with the Senators in such a way as to make them dependent upon each other, and to make capital out of the former to use in the election of the latter. Should the Senate even assent to this ultimatum of the House, what assurance have we that the latter would not then dictate some further condition! We answer, none at all, unless the Senate manages in such a way as to catch the House in a corner from which it cannot back out. The whole course of procedure clearly shows that the whig party, seeing their inability to compass the election of whigs to the United States, are bent upon battling the will of the majority in the election of democrats to those high posts of honor.

It is still fresh in the memory of every citizen of Iowa that this same whig party, in both Constitutional Conventions, strenuously opposed the election both of Supreme and District Judges by the people, because, as they contended, this policy would tend to taint the judicial ermine by identifying the judges with the political contests of the country. They opposed both constitutions with this argument, on account of the District Judges, even, being made elective by the people.

What do we now see? We see the embodiment of that identical whig party, in their meagre majority of one in the House of Representatives, resolutely standing out in opposition to the election of men to represent our state in the Senate of the United States, merely because the democracy will not assent to connecting the election of the state Judiciary with that of the aforesaid political officers—because the democrats refuse to identify the Judges with a political connect between the two (or three) parties in the General Assembly. Pure patriots they! Most plausible, specious and canting *hypocrites!* They can accommodate the the capacity of their india rubber consciences to any inconsistency and to any scheme, however revolting or barefaced!

Iowa is, we feel confident, a democratic State; but there does not appear to be that harmony and unanimity among our friends, which is necessary to ensure success. At the late election, owing to these dissensions and to some local causes, a small majority of whigs were elected to the House of Representatives. In the Senate our majority was larger than that of the whigs in the House—leaving a democratic majority on joint ballot of some 4 or 6 votes; among these however are three disaffected democrats, who refuse to support the regular candidates, and who on the first ballot cast their votes for Gen. McCarty, the whig candidate, who came within one vote of an election.

As near as we can judge, the main cause of this defection is the injudicious attempt to force Augustus C. Dodge, who appears to be obnoxious to a portion of the democrats, as the candidate of the party for the United States Senate. This is to be regretted. The true democratic maxim is—everything for the *cause*, nothing for *men*. If Mr. Dodge is objectionable to any considerable portion of the democracy of the State, it is decidedly wrong to attempt to force him on them at the risk of distracting the party, and securing the election of whig Senators. We think Mr. Dodge's friends would act wisely in withdrawing his nomination; and Mr. D. himself would show a better spirit and secure his future popularity by at once declining to be a candidate.

From this state of affairs in Iowa, and from the recent defeat (brought about by similar causes) which we suffered in New York, the democrats of Indiana might learn a salutary lesson. The remedy for these evils lies with the people. The leaders and wire-workers of the party are apt, if allowed too much their own way, to disregard the feelings of the many, and seek to create a monopoly of all offices and appointments in favor of little cliques of managing and intriguing politicians. The only way to prevent this, is for the people generally—the genuine rank and file of the party, to pay more attention to the selection of delegates to the nominating conventions. They can, if they will, secure the nomination of men acceptable to the whole party; and if they only do their duty, at the primary meetings, in selecting such delegates as will be sure to attend the conventions, and honestly express the views and feelings of their constituents, the evil complained of must at once cease. The little knots of wire-workers would sink into fitting insignificance: their votes count no more than the same number of unbiassed democrats, and they are so few in number that they would become harmless.

There is also to be found in our party a class of grumbling politicians, who are ever finding fault—never satisfied with anything done by those who are laboring for the good of the cause—never pleased with the candidates nominated, (and in some instances even vote against them.) These men seldom do anything for us; take no pains to electioneer; neglect to attend our conventions, and refuse to contribute any thing towards defraying the unavoidable expenses of a contest—and yet are dissatisfied because others who do labor in the good cause, should have more influence in the party than they have. These dog-in-the-manger politicians, who will neither work themselves nor allow others to do so, do us much more harm by professing to belong to our party than they could if they were openly against us, and are the cause of more dissensions and misunderstandings in our ranks than all other causes combined.

True democrats would do well to beware of such wolves in sheep's clothing. Let the people take the management of their affairs into their own hands; select their own candidates without reference to the wiles and intrigues of scheming politicians and office-seekers; and set down every professing democrat who opposes—either by word or vote—their nominees, as enemies in disguise, or traitors to the cause.

We are now just fairly entering into the convention system: it is all important therefore that we take a fair start, and have the system founded on such a just and impartial basis as will entitle it to the confidence of the mass of the party, and ensure our permanent success and ascendency in the State.

In making these remarks we do not wish to be understood as reflecting in the least on the purity of the motives or the correctness of the course, of those who have hitherto taken the lead in the direction of our party movements in this part of the State; nor do we wish to stigmatize any in our neighborhood as being disorganizers or wolves in sheep's clothing.—But the evils brought upon our cause by such men in other States, should serve as a beacon to prevent our falling into the same dilemma. We wish to impress on the minds of every member of the democratic party, the importance—the necessity—of a vigilant exercise of his rights, and a faithful adherence to the convention system: and to show, from the example of other States, the evils which may arise from trusting too implicitly to the lead or dictation of those who may wish to assume the direction of our affairs.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF OREGON.—The bill for establishing a territorial government in Oregon has passed the House by a vote of 133 to 35. The bill provides for the appointment of a Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs, Secretary, Judges, &c. A Legislative Assembly consisting of a Council and House of Representatives are to have power over all rightful subjects of Legislation, but are prohibited from chartering any banks, from borrowing money in the name of the territory, or pledging the faith of the people for any loan whatever. The judiciary is to consist of Supreme, district, and probate courts, and justices of the peace. The inhabitants are to enjoy all the rights and privileges secured to the people of the U. States territory north west of the Ohio by the articles of compact contained in the ordinances of 1787. The mileage of the delegate to Congress is restricted to two thousand dollars. Two sections of land in each township, are secured for educational purposes.

WORKING OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Our Democratic friends may remember the predictions made by the whigs, that if the New Tariff bill should pass, all the manufacturers in the country would be ruined: The mills were to be shut up; the operators starved or driven to cultivate the soil; the farmers were to lose the famous *home market*, without receiving any equivalent in an extended foreign demand; and finally the prostration of home manufacturers was to give foreigners a monopoly in our market, and thereby increase the price of goods. So much for whig prediction. Now for the facts. The New Tariff is now in full operation, and yet we see in every paper, especially in those published in the manufacturing States, evidences of the great and continued prosperity of the manufacturers. New mills are going up; old ones are increasing their works; there is a good and healthful demand for labor—indeed in many instances a sufficiency of hands cannot be obtained to execute the orders for goods: the *home market* still exists, and in addition we have a foreign demand which has enhanced the price of agricultural productions and enriched the country to the extent of several millions of dollars; Goods, as all who have bought within the past few weeks can testify, are 15 or 20 per cent cheaper; and in a word all classes appear to be benefited by this odious New Tariff, which whig panic-makers assured us was to have such a baleful, withering, blighting effect on the prosperity of the country. The rich mill-owners, for whose exclusive benefit the restrictive system of high taxes on goods was adopted, may perhaps suffer a little, and hereafter have to content themselves with 20 or 25 per cent profit, instead of the 40 or 50 per cent they have hithereto exacted from the community; but all others are evidently benefited by the change.

We select the following paragraph from the Toledo Blade [whig.] as a sample of the effects of the new tariff, and a remarkable fulfilment of whig predictions of ruin.

"*Wonderful.*—Friend Hayes, of the Merrimack Courier, says:—"We have now; [Jan. 2d,] more than 3,000 people. That the 1st day of April will dawn upon 6,000 people in Merrimack, we have no doubt, and that the season will close upon a permanent population of 8,000 we predict with the utmost confidence. The first lot was sold in Merrimack about one year ago.

"It is situated at a great fall in the Merrimack river, a few miles below Lowel, and is being built by rich manufacturing companies."

LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature have reconsidered the resolution to adjourn on Monday last, and prolonged the session until Thursday. The business done is mostly of a local nature, and of little interest to the general reader. The new Butler Bill has passed the House by a majority of 70 to 29. It was so amended as to require the surrender of five and a half millions of bonds before the transfer of the canal be made to the bondholders. It has doubtless passed the Senate, as on the question of engrossing the bill (a test vote) the vote was—Ayes 26, Nays 19. Mr. Defrees, editor of the State Journal is elected State Printer; he received 75 votes, Mr. Chapman of the Sentinel 72, and Mr. S. F. Covington 5. Gen. Dunn is elected President Judge of the 13th Judicial Circuit.

On the 22d the Governor sent in the name of Thomas L. Smith of New Albany to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The nomination was rejected—Ayes 22, Nays 26.

In the House, on the 20th, Mr. Parker, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to abolish the probate courts of Allen county, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Palmer moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Palmer said, this bill was an innovation of the Probate system. He considered it prompted by the malice of the prosecutors of the probate judge of the county of Allen.—His prosecutors had him without evidence impeached, when they failed in that they resort to the scheme of legislating him out of office to accomplish their malicious designs.

Mr. Parker said he was personally disinterested in the matter, he had no feeling either way. The House might dispose of the bill as they deemed proper.

Mr. Crookshank thought the bill was merely to gratify the vindictive dispositions of his enemies. He thought the bill should not pass.

Mr. Julian said the suspicion that attached to the Judge of that court was of itself sufficient to justify the passage of this bill.

The bill, after remarks from several members, was indefinitely postponed.

☞ Nothing of importance from the army this week, except the confirmation of the accounts that Santa Anna had not left San Luis Potosi, and that the fears of an attack on Saltillo were groundless.

A correspondent of the Indiana State Journal states that the First Indiana Regiment had been ordered back to Matamoros, but had disobeyed orders and continued their march to Saltillo. Our boys are determined to be on hand if there should be another fight.

TAKING OF LAGUNA.—Commodore Perry has taken possession of Laguna without resistance. About 900 pounds powder and 15 cannons were found in the place, and 50 soldiers were disarmed, but not held as prisoners.

A midshipman with a boats crew from the John Adams, has made an examination of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. In the darkness of the night he passed under the draw bridge, entered the water battery, and made a thorough reconnoisance. It is thought from this that men may be landed from boats at night, and the water batteries easily be taken.

Virginia U. S. Senator.— Mr. R. M. F. Hunter, democrat, has been elected Senator from Virginia, in place of Mr. Archer, whose term expires.

PRE-EMPTION ON MIAMI LANDS.

A great diversity of opinion exists as to the precise meaning of the Miami Pre-emption Law—and the officers of the Land Office are in the almost daily receipt of letters asking information on the subject. One great point at issue appears to be—*whether a settler has a right to sell his claim to a pre-emption.* The Land Office by the officers of the Land Office at this place, in answer to inquiries on that subject, will set the matter at rest. It will be seen that according to it, a settler has NO RIGHT *to sell his claim*; and that any such sale *would confer no title* in the purchaser, if any other person had previously made a settlement on the tract; if no other settlement had been made, the purchaser would of course, by making a settlement and complying with the requisition of the law entitle himself to a pre-emption; but this would arise entirely from his own acts, and not from any claim arising from the purchase. A sale of a pre-emption claim, therefore, is in fact only a sale of the improvements, made by the original settler, or an agreement to vacate the land, so as to give the purchaser an opportunity of acquiring for himself a right of pre-emption to the tract bargained for. It confers no right to claim the pre-emption to which the first settler would have been entitled if he had continued in possession of the land, and completed his right of pre-emption.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Dec. 12th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The letter from the Receiver of the 26th ult. has been received, stating, that as some doubts exist in your minds on certain points connected with the execution of the pre-emption law of 3d Aug. last, relating to the "Miami Lands," and as on other points in relation to which you have no doubts, yet claimants are not altogether satisfied with your opinion on the same, he has deemed it proper to seek the advisory instructions of this office, and certain queries are propounded, for replies thereto.

In answer thereto I have to state, that if a bona fide settlement existed on any tract of said land, at the passage of the act of the 3d Aug. last, the person "in possession by actual residence as a housekeeper" at that date, he has a right of pre-emption which he can secure, by making proof and payment for said land "at any time before the day fixed by the President's proclamation for the public sale of the said land," and filing the required affidavit, that if such settlement has been abandoned, or the claim disposed of, so as in the latter case to render it impossible for the said settler to take the affidavit required by law, then the land would be subject to the settlement of any other person, made *since* the date of said act. So also, in the case of a person who should die before having availed himself of the benefits of the act, *leaving no heirs*, the land would be subject to the claim of the first settler," since the date of the act. The question of abandonment is one which must be established by the most positive and unquestioned evidence, and is one which seems to be tenable only in cases where the improvements were of a mere nominal value, inasmuch as improvements of much moment, would scarcely be abandoned by a settler, at the very time when a law was in existence giving him the right to the land on which they were situated, and every removal from a tract, with a permanent or temporary location elsewhere, would not constitute an abandonment, or deprive the party from proving up and securing his claim within the period fixed by law. Every claim of a settler founded on *a settlement made since the* date of the act, must depend on his own acts, irrespective of any previous settlement on the same land by another, or of improvements made thereon by such other person. He must make a settlement, "erect a dwelling house and become a housekeeper" on the land.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES H. PIPER, Acting Com'r.
REGISTER & RECEIVER, Fort Wayne Ia.

We find the following letter in the State Sentinel. It was addressed to Hon. W. W. Wick, M. C. in reply to inquiries as to what was to be considered the minimum price of the Miami Lands:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
January 7th, 1847.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 25th ult. I have the honor to inform you, that the construction given by this office to the provisio to the first section of the act of 3d August, 1846, entitlec "An act to grant the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the land acquired by treaty from the Miami Indians in Indiana," is, that the minimum price of all the lands ceded by the Miamies in Indiana, by the treaties of 1837, 1830, and 1840, is fixed thereby at two dollars per acre, whether claimed by pre-emption or not. Such, certainly, was the intention of Congress in passing this act, for the increase in the minimum specified in it, was caused by the fact, that these lands cost the Government considerably more than $1,25 per acre.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES H. PIPER, Acting Com'r.
HON. W. W. WICK, House of Rep's.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 19, 1847.

Mr. Marsh, of the committee of arrangements in reference to the death of the Hon. ABRAHAM CUPPY, late Senator, made the following report:

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS.

For the Funeral of the HON. ABRAHAM CUPPY, deceased, late a member of the Senate, from the counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko and Whitley.

The Members and Officers of the Senate will meet in their Chamber at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Members and Officers of the House of Representatives will meet in the Hall at the same hour.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Reverend Clergy.
Pall Bearers. [CORPSE.] Pall Bearers.
The Representatives from the Senatorial district composed of the counties of
Elkhart, Kosciusko and
Whitley as mourners,
Governor.
Committee of Arrangements.
President and Secretary of the Senate.
Members and Officers of the Senate.
Speaker & Clerk of the House of Rep's.
Members & Officers of the House of Rep's,
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Officers of State. Citizens generally.

The Procession will form at the Capitol at 10 o'clock, A. M. and proceed to the Palmer House, and return from thence with the Corpse to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where Divine Service will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Owen.

After the conclusion of Divine Service, the Procession will move in like order to the limit of the city.

Mr. Edmonston,	Mr. Read.
Mr. English,	Mr. Zenor.
Mr. Simpson,	Mr. Orth,
Mr. Daily,	Mr. Bradbury.

The Procession will be under the supervision of Mr. Barbour as Marshall assisted by Messrs. Parks and Fuller, as Assistant Marshall.

January 19th, 1847.

Said report was unanimously concured in, and adopted.

Mr. Marsh then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Hon. John W. Wright be appointed to accompany the remains of the Hon. Abraham Cuppy, deceased, to his late residence in Whitley county, and superintend their interment.

[illegible] Clerk was [illegible]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

GEN. WORTH REINFORCED!—SANTA ANNA ELECTED PRESIDENT!

NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 12 M

There are advices from Maramoros to the 1st instant. Gen Wool, Twiggs, and Quitman had joined Gen. Worth at Saltillo.

Santa Anna has been elected President of Mexico.

Gen. Taylor had returned to Monterey.

Com. Perry had taken undisputed possession of Laguna.

All was quiet at Tampico.

We have the official account of the surrender of the city of Angel, California, to Gen. Flores, on the 24th of September—27 Americans were taken prisoners, and three wounded one Mexican killed.

The remains of Watson, Ridgely and other Baltimoreans, arrived at New Orleans in the 'Alabama.' Lieut. Boyle of Washington, died on the passage.

Gen. Scott and staff left two days previous in hast for Camargo. Going up the river they met a steamer with the mail bringing intelligence that part of the corps of observation belonging to Santa Anna's army was encamped and that Gen. Wool had joined Gen. Worth at Saltillo, as Gen. Twiggs and Quitman, as per previous accounts.

Gen. Patterson's division had crossed the river at San Fernado, five days previous, and would soon reach Victoria, its destination.

Gen. Taylor, it was thought, would no doubt return home as soon as Scott took command.

When patterson reaches Victoria, all the passes to San Luis will be shut up.

Advices from Tampico to the 30th ult., report everything quite and orderly.

Mr. Chase, former United States Consul, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Tampico.

A ship from Norfolk of yesterday's date, received here by steamboat *Osceola*, reports that the steamship *Mississippi* had just arrived there from Anton Lizardo 29th ult. On the 20th December, Commodore Perry, with several vessels, took possession of Laguna; and destroyed all the enemy's guns and munitions of war found in the forts and the town.

The *Mississippi* captured a Mexican schooner called the *Amelia*, and sent her into New-Orleans for sale.

From an examination of further files of Mexican papers, no direct action appear to have been had upon the subject of the war by the Mexican Congress.

P. S.— 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.—Commodore Perry arrived at Washington this evening in the Osceola from Norfolk and confirms all I have stated relative to the taking of Laguna. Advices from the city of Mexico report that our expedition against Laguna was completely successful.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 30.

Further News from New Mexico—Reported Desertion of the Dragoons.—In addition to what we stated in our paper yesterday, as derived from letters by the last express from Santa Fe, a gentleman of this city, connected with the army, has furnished us with the following extract from a letter from Fort Leavenworth by the last mail. If true, the news is painfully important. The letter says: 'We have dates from Santa Fe to November 15th.—Bergwin, with the dragoons, and also three companies of Col. Domphan's regiment, have gone below to the assistance of the traders.—There is a rumor that sixty dragoons have been defeated by the Navajo Indians.' Lieut Noble, of the dragoons writes that he 'fears and believes the rumor is true.'

Slavery in New Territories.—The N. Y. Evening Post, in noticing Mr. Preston King's speech upon this subject, says:—

"There is but one way of settling the question, which the people will tolerate. The new acquisitions of territory must be exempt from the curse of slavery, and open to the emigration of free labarers from the north and west. It will be the wisdom of the south to consent to this arrangement early, as we believe most of the southern members had made up their minds to do, at the last session. The determination to insist upon the exclusion of slavery from the demand we may yet acquire, is far more earnest and firm than superficial politicians at Washington are awara of."

PROLONGATION OF THE SESSION.—Yesterday morning in the Senate, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Milliken of Dearborn, that the debate on the new Buttler bill should cease at 12 o'clock, and that the Senate should proceed to vote on the bill. Up to that the friends of the bill had had free scope, and had consumed a great deal of time in speaking in its favor. Few of the oponents of the measure as it was reported from the House had given their views at length, and it was stated that some thirty different amendments were pending, vitally affecting the great and important measure. The proposition thus suddenly to cut off debates and amendments, created much indignation among those who are called the opponents of the new measure; and Mr. Orth declared that he and twenty other Senators were ready to resign their seats, rather than thus be compelled to submit to "the *gag*."—This resolution was defeated, and another resolution was proposed by the "friends," the effect of which was to extend the session to a longer time than had been previously agreed to and which passed the Senate, and subsequently the House also. This resolution was the more ready agreed to, on account of the large number of bills, local and general, which otherwise would fail to pass for want of time.—Had the Butler bill been the only measure depending, the result might have been different. We hope now, at last, that the new bill will be so amended as to carry out in good faith the provisions which it was understood the bill of last year was to accomplish,—that is, that the canal and its lands and revenues should satisfy one half of the whole debt, while at the same time no injustice shall be inflicted upon any class of the creditors of the State. With this the people will be satisfied; and in our opinion they will be satisfied with nothing less.—*State Sentinel, Jan. 23.*

The Volunteers—The New-York state Legislature.—The Assembly to-day concurred in the joint resolution from the Senate, instructing our Representatives in Congress to secure the re-imbursement from the United States Treasury, to this State, of the moneys advanced by it, for the organization of its volunteers. The same body yesterday defeated the bill to extend the means of the State to these same volunteers! They tacked to the bill, for the purpose of defeating it, a preamble assailing the government, under whose banner our citizens have enlisted, and branding with appropriate the cause in which they are engaged,—The "responsible majority" offered to pass the bill so perfaced, but found themselves too weak to give force to the insult. To-day they pass a resolution demanding a re-imbursement of their advances to the volunteers! A "re-imbursement" of epithet and imputation, is all that the resolution could possibly cover, for this is all that "the responsible majority" have desired to extend and they have failed even in that.

The contrast of profession and deeds which is conspicious in most whig action, was never more so than is this canting pretence of whig solicitude for the volunteers, and the works which have tested its spuriousness.—*Albany Atlas.*

☞ Henry Clay has written to a member of the Kentucky Legislature, now in session, explicitly prohibiting the use of his name in connection with the vacancy in the Senate of the U. S. that will occur by the resignation of Mr. [illegible] It is expected this day [illegible] R. P.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Two days later news has reached N. York. Wheat had risen 2d (4cts) the bushel, (70 lbs.) Western flour in bond sold at 32s. ($7 68 at the par of exchange, or about $7 30 at present prices of sterling money.)

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.—The brig Reindeer arrived from Rio, brings late advices of a very important character.

Her dates are to the 24th of November.

The California Regiment had arrived there on their voyage round to Oregon.

Capt. Turner of the Regiment has returned in the Reindeer, bringing despathes from Mr. Wise, our Minister at Brazil, to this government.

A very serious difficulty had arisen between the Brazilian Government and Mr. Wise in relation to some American sailors who had been imprisoned at Rio, and whose release was demanded by Mr. Wise.

The Brazilian Government refused, and has requested the United States to recall Mr. W., and also has applied to our government to recall Commodore Rosseau, of the American Squadron on that station.

In consequence of this difficulty, Mr. Wise had refused all intercourse with the Brazilian government, on the occasion of the Baptism of the Infant Princess Isabella.

He also refused to illuminate on that festival in common with the Diplomatic Agents of Foreign Governments, and Commodore Rosseau had refused to fire any salute.

In consequence of these proceedings, the Upper House of the Brazilian Parliament had voted the expulsion of Rosseau from the country, giving him only six hours notice to leave.

This bill was defeated in the Lower House, whereupon many members of the Upper House resigned their seats in the midst of great excitement.

The presence of the California Regiment was a great support to Mr. Wise, and strengthened him in the firm stand he took against the Brazilain Government.

Harbors and Rivers.— The following are the appropriations proposed in the bill introduced into the House of Representatives a few days since:

Breakwater at Burlington, Lake Champlain $10,000; Breakwater at Plattsburg, $10,000; Steam Dredge on Lake Champlain, $9,000; Harbor at Port Ontario, $5,000; Harbor at Oswego, $1,500; Big Sodus Bay, $5,000; Harbor at the mouth of Genessee rever, $10,000, Oak Orchard Harbor, $5,000; Dredge boat for Lake Ontario, $20,000; Harbor at Buffalo, $10,000; Harbor at Dunkirk, $10,000; Harbor at Erie, $20,000; Grand river Harbor, $5,000; Harbor at Cleveland, $15,000; Harbor at Sandusky City, $10,000, River Raisin Harbor, $8,000; Dredge-boat on Lake Erie, $20,000; Harbor at St. Joseph $10,000 Harbor at Michigan City, $20,000; Harbor at Milwaukie, $10,000; Harbor at Chicago, $12,000; Dredge-boat on Lake Michigan, $20,000 Breakwater at Stamford Ledge, Maine, $10,000 Harbor at Boston, $30,000; Harbor at Bridgeport, Ct., $10,000; Harbor at Newark, New Jersey $3,000, Harbor at Providence, Rhode Island, $3,000; Delaware Breakwater, $50,000; Harbor at Baltimore City, $15,000; Harbor at Havre de Grace, Maryland, $3,000; Hog Island Channel, Charleston City, $20,000; Savannah Harbor, $40,000, Harbor at Mobile, Alabama, $5,000; Obstruction in the Hudson river, $50,000; Ohio river above the falls, at Louidville, $50,000; Ohio river below the falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers provided, that at this, a sum not to exceed $50,000 may be applied to the improvement of the harbor at St. Louis, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, $200,000; Raft of Red river, $50,000; Harbor works heretofore constructed on the Atlantic coast, $20,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 25, 1847.

Mr. Tigar:

Dear Sir,—This is the day the two Houses had fixed on for adjournment, but we have extended the time until Thursday next. We may get through with the business before that time, and if so will adjourn sooner. There are a large number of bills yet to be acted on, and I have no doubt some will pass that ought not, and others that would benefit the people fail for want of time—which will always be the case as long as the people suffer their representatives to leave the capitol for their homes before the session has closed. A number of members left yesterday morning, and I should not be surprised if we had not a quorum to do business this morning, if the ayes and noes are called, which is sure to be the case. This is not as it should be, and my word for it, not as it would be if the people understood the way in which their business is transacted at the close of every session. I never would forgive a representative for absenting himself before the final adjournment without some justifiable cause, and that cause one he could not have known at the time of his election, or previous to his leaving home. If the session was but six weeks long, I would rather be out of my seat the first four weeks than the last three days so far as the interests of my constituents are concerned.

There have been several bills passed that our citizens are interested in, one of which is the bill suspending the sales of canal land, which I see noticed in your paper. There has been a very exciting and animated discussion going on in the Senate for the last four days on the Butler Bill; it was engrossed on Saturday evening by a vote of 26 to 19. I sent you the bill as it passed the House of Representatives; there have been 20 or 30 amendments made in the Senate, but they do not materially change the principles of the bill from what they were when it passed the House. I have no doubt of its final passage, unless there should not be a quorum present. I presume you know, and if you do not, a number of my constituents do, that I have felt more interest in seeing an honorable arrangement made with our bondholders this winter than all other business that would or could come before it. We had every assurance from Mr. Butler that the bill of last session would be accepted by our creditors, and they themselves published a notice that it would be accepted, if a few slight amendments were made to perfect the bill, so that the object that both parties had in view could be carried out in good faith—but nothing that would materially change the principles of the old bill. This I thought was reasonable, and I was prepared to do any thing to perfect and carry out the object and intent of the act of last session. You sir, and the rest of my constituents, must judge whether our creditors and their agent have complied with their declarations; you must be the judges whether the amendments presented by Mr. Butler to the two Houses of the General Assembly were very slight: it is for you, and the people that I represent to say whether these amendments materially affect or change the principles of the law of last session: it is for you and the tax payers of my district to justify or condemn my votes against the present bill. I voted against the engrossment, and shall vote against its passage if I should live to be present when the vote is taken.

The old bill compelled our creditors to advance $2,250,000, and complete the canal in four years, or forfeit the canal and the lands;—or if it did not, it was at least so understood. If they complied with their contract, all the priority they were to have over the rest of our creditors was in the *interest* on the one-half the bonds they surrendered, after the money advanced for the completion of the canal should have been repaid. By this bill they only advance $800,000, and have priority *of principal as well as interest* on one half of all the bonds surrendered after they have received back all they have advanced. There are many other changes materially affecting the principles of the bill. I disliked the priority of the old bill, although it was only for interest, more than any other feature that it contained.

The only apology I can offer for not writing before is, that I feared I could say nothing that would interest you. I have been able to get most of the business through that has been entrusted to my hands.

I received a petition on Thursday, on the subject of a canal and ball gang, but it will be impossible to get a law passed, I fear, this session.—The Goshen Road charter has passed the Senate, charter is amended. I received a petition from Mrs Ferrand, but so late I fear I shall not be able to get a law passed for her relief. What will be the fate of the bill putting one dollar more on every eighty acres of land, and 15 cents more on every hundred dollars of town property in Allen county, I cannot tell. Mr. Parker has got the subject before the House.

There is a vacant chair immediately on my left hand, formerly occupied by the lamented Mr. Cuppy; and one immediately on my right that has been vacated for several days, owing to the extreme illness of Senator Taber: but I am happy to say for the last two days he is much better and considered out of danger; but he will not be able to be in his seat again this session.

Yours, very respectfully,
WILLIAM ROCKHILL.

☞ **The first effect** of a bilious climate on the human system is to produce torpor and activity of th Liver, thereby preventing the atural and free discharge of bile. All know the lurking nature of the *poison* that produces Fever nd Ague, and its kindred diseases. A sallow mplexion, capricious appetite, and occasional pain in the side, are often the only symptoms to warm of impending danger. The operation of Dr. Geood's INDIA CHOLAGOGUE is to counteract this miasmal influence, by producing activity of the biliary organs, and a healthy, natural discharge of bile from the system.

This most useful medicine is sold by DR. L. BEECHER, Columbia Street, Fort Wayne.

☞ **Exposure to the Sun at mid day and damp cool air of evening** as one of the main exciting causes in the productions of BILIOUS FEVERS, FEVER and AGUE, CHILL FEVER, &c.

Its effect upon the system is to produce inactivity of the Liver, thus preventing a free discharge of bile, next follows the sallow and jaundiced complection, loss of appetite, pains in the side, back, and head; these symptoms cannot be mistaken, they are the sure prognostications of Bilious and Chill Fevers, Agues, &c. The operation of DR. MACKENZIE'S TONIC FEBRIFUGE, will effectually counteract the miasmatic action produced on the system by restoring activity to the Liver and Biliary organs, causing a healthy discharge of bile, cleansing the system of all morbid secretions, restoring the digestive functions and giving tone and strength to the stomach and system.

See advertisement in another column
For sale by W. SMITH & Co.
Agents, Fort Wayne.
Hoadley, Phelps & Co, Wholesale Agents, New York.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL,
Fort Wayne, Jan 30, 1847.

The produce market has been quite lively for the past week, and the amount of grain and flour brought in has been extremely large. The greater part of the Flour has been stored as $3,25 was asked and buyers would not give more than 3,00. Wheat is brisk at 55 *a* 56. Corn 18 *a* 22; Oats 16; Rye 28; Potatoes are quite scarce and would command 31 or perhaps 37 for a good sound article. Butter 10; Eggs 8 *a* 10. Pork comes in sparingly and meets ready sale at $2,25 *a* 2,50; Beef 2¼.—Salt 1,75.

Farmers would do well to improve the present opportunity of good roads, and bring in their produce. They can always get as high a price here as the state of the eastern markets will warrant and not unfrequently even higher. There is a good supply of goods in the place which our merchants are anxious to sell at very low prices—lower perhaps than any other place in the State. Farmers who have but little to sell might find it to their advantage to come here to buy, as such bargains could be got as would more that pay the expense of the trip; and to find the right place to get goods cheap all they would have to do would be to examine our advertising columns.

Freight to New-York will probably be down to a reasonable rate in the Spring. Flour will be about $1,20 to 1,25.

In *New-York* at the latest advices, the market had rather an upward tendency, the foreign news shewing a small advance in England. Genesee Flour sold at 5,62 *a* 5,68. Wheat 1.15 *a* 1,18; Rye 81 *a* 86; Corn 71 *a* 75; Pork is quite in demand at $10 for prime or $12 for mess; Lard 7¼. Ashes, Pots. 5,06 Pearls 5,50.

In *Cincinnati* Hogs have gone up to 3,75 *a* 4,00. The supply is ascertained to be far short of that of last year, and as the demand is good, prices have advanced.

TO THE CHARITABLE.

Owing to the pressing necessities of many destitute families in this city, it is suggested that all persons charitably disposed, who have it in their power, deposite for the relief of the destitute such provisions or clothing as they may desire to contribute, at the store of Barnett & Nelson, to be distributed by J. B. Dubois Esq, Overseer of the Poor ex Officio.

It is known that many persons will avail themselves of an opportunity to afford this kind of relief; and by the adoption of this plan, articles of food that are rejected at the table of many families and thrown away, would be very acceptable if not highly palatable to those crying from hunger—and cast off garments and old bedding to warm those that are shivering with cold.

It is hoped that this will be a sufficient invitation to extend the hand of benevolence.

MARRIED—On the 28th inst., by J. B. Dubois, Esq., JOSEPH PHILLIPE to Miss AMY BOILS, all of Allen county, Indiana.

DIED—In this city, on Tuesday morning, 26th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, MOSES REESE, aged about 30 years—formerly from Troy, New York.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed by the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the twentieth day of February, 1847, at the court house door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: Town lot No twenty-one (21) in Rockhill's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Esek H. Paramour, at the suit of George W. Francis.

S. S. MORSS, S

NEW BOOKS,
Direct from the City,

BY GLYNN'S EXPRESS.

THE best assortment of *SCHOOL BOOKS* ever offered in this city,and a good assortment of *Miscellaneous Books*, and *Stationery*,are now to be had at

The City Book-store.

Opposite A. B. Miller's; all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or good clean cotton and linnen RAGS.

Amongst my present stock are the following works: The Eclective series complete, consisting of the following books: McGuffey's spelling & reading, nos. 1 to 5—Ray's Arithmetic, nos. 1 to 3—making the best series of school books ever offered to the public. Also, Elementary spellers, Sanders's spellers and readers, Adams', Davies', Pike's, Talbott's and Colburn's arithmetics— Bullion's, Kirkham's, Murray's and Smith's English Grammars—Philosophys, Chemistrys and Botanys, Webster's and Walker's Dictionaries—Morse's, Mitchell's, Olney's Burritt's and Peter Parley's Geographys—Bancroft's and Hale's School Histories—Watts on the mind, Bullion's Latin Grammars and Readers, Anthon's Latin and Greek Works for the use of schools, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionaries, Algebras and Geometrys.

The miscellaneous works consist of Historical, Byegraphical and Theological works, travels and adventures, piracies, shipwrecks and wars, poetry and music books, bibles, large & small, Dutch and English—hymn books, prayer books, concordance, letter writers,cook books, and cheap publications.

Stationery.—Cap and letter paper, different qualities,[suitable for country trade and schools] quills, steel pens, ink, wafers, wafer cups, sand and sand boxes, sealing wax, letter stamps, motto, transparent wafers, copy books, blotting paper, tissue paper, perforated paper, drawing paper, visiting cards, pocket maps, blank books (full and half bound,) slates and pencils, primmers, scrap books, almanacs Dutch and English, music paper, school certificates, ink stands, and a variety too numerous to particularize.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED by the subscriber, One Hundred Tons of good clean cotton and Linnen Rags, for which the highest cash price be paid, on delivery at his store.

D. W. BURROUGHS.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 28, 1847. y30

PRINTS ONLY.

Spring Styles, 1847.
LEE & BREWSTER,

44, CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Beg leave to *inform* Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have received, and are now exhibiting, at *The ware house exclusively for printed Calicoes,*

500 CASES,

Comprising all the

New Spring styles,

of *British, French,* and *American Manufacture;* which in ADDITION to their usual stock, renders their assortment one of the most beautiful and art active in the city; and having *just* been purchased for

CASH AND SHORT CREDIT,

Are offered by the piece or package, on the *same terms*, at and below manufacturers prices.

Catalogues of prices [corrected daily,] are placed in the hands of buyers.

Purchasers will *inform* themselves of the state of the market, and be well repaid for an examination, even if they do not purchase.

L. & B. have peculiar advantages for executing orders *for prints*, which are respectfully solicited.

LEE & BREWSTER,

y49 44 Cedar street, New York.

Portrait Painting,

at the room over Mr. Axtell's New York Liquor Store, west of the Washington Hall.

R. B. CRAFFT informs the public that he has arrived in this city, and is prepared to paint Likenesses in superior style at reasonable prices. Those who would like to have their Portraits taken can be warranted CORRECT LIKENESSES, *or no charge made.*

Masonic and Odd Fellows' Sprons neatly painted on Satin or Lambskin.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 23, 1847. 1y29

Sale of School Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Auditor and School Commissioner of Wells County, will offer for sale, at the Court-house door in Bluffton, on the first Saturday in April next, at 12 o'clock on said day, the whole of section No. 16, town 25 north, of range 13 east, lying in Adams County, Indiana. Terms made known on the day of sale.

L. S. GROVE, County Auditor,
MICHAEL WHITMER, S. Com'r

Bluffton, Jan. 15, 1847. ($2 50) 10w29

SHADE & AYLSWORTH

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c &c.

Fort Wayne, In. Jan. 20, 1847.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Riley Merrill, vs. Anna Merrill. } Allen Circuit Court.

COMES now said complainant and files his Bill of Complaint, &c., and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court, upon the testimony of a disinterested witness, that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana: Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, Anna Merrill to appear on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden on the second Monday of February next, in the Court House in said county of Allen, and answer to said bill, or the same will be taken as confessed.

R. E. FLEMING, Clerk A. C. C.
F. P. RANDALL,
Solicitor for Complainant.

Jan. 15 1847. 3w28—Pr fee, $2

NEW YORK

Wine & Liquor Store,

Three Doors West of the Washington Hall, Columbia-Street, Fort Wayne Ia.

S. AXTELL, Agent for an importing House in the city of New York, informs the citizens of Northern Indiana that he has now for sale as above, a large and genuine stock of WINES, LIQUORS, &c. which he will sell at ew York Prices and Transportation. He would particularly direct attention to his genuine Port Wine and Brandy which are warranted Pure as Imported, and superior to any ever brought to the place. Common Liquors—Brandies, Gins, &c. at very reduced prices.

Merchants and Tavern Keepers are invited to call and examine this stock, and satisfy themselves of the fact that they can purchase here on as favorable terms as in Cincinnati or New York.

January 9, 1847. 3m—27

CEMENT, or Water Lime for Cisterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale by
S. HANNA & SONS.

MEN and BOY'S CAPS, of every description and quality, for sale by
SHADE & AYLSWORTH.

ALPACCA, Cashmere and Ginghams a beautiful article, for sale low, at
26 *Shade & Aylsworth's.*

SUPERIOR DRIED APPLES for sale at
26 *Shade & Aylsworth's.*

ANY quantity Bleached Muslin can be bought LOW, at the Ohio Cash Store of
26 *Shade & Aylsworth.*

10,000 YARDS SHEETING, for sale by
SHADE & AYLSWORTH.

SHAWLS of all grades, from 50cts upwards, For Sale by
26 SHADE & AYLSWORTH.

STONE JUGS.—300 Gallons Stone Jugs all sizes, very cheap. H. B. REED.

Jas. M. Cushman, M.D.

Of the University of the City of New York; Fellow of the Esculapian Society, and Member of the Crosby School of Medicine;

EMBRACING the opportunity of the publication of this "NOTICE," desires to offer his sincere thanks to the community in general, and to his former patrons more especially, for the very liberal support they have been pleased to extend him, and to renew to them his assurance that neither his time nor attention shall be spared those who may see fit to favor him with a continuance of their patronage. Dr. C. would likewise acknowledge his obligations to many of his Professional Brethren and to numerous other friends, who are residents of different portions of Indiana, and of the adjoining states of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, for the disinterested recommendations of his professional attainments they have thought proper to give those who were afflicted in their immediate vicinities, thereby inducing them to visit Fort Wayne with the hope of receiving relief from Medical Treatment or from a Surgical Operation.

To those patients who have sought me from a distance, labouring under the influence of different forms of chronic loathsome disease: and who have returned home in the enjoyment of health to their satisfaction of their families and friends; who, once blind now see;—once deaf now hear; —once maimed, but under the vivifying influence of those agents which alone possess the requisite therapeutic principles, are now perfectly and entirely restored;—to you I point as living evidences of the efficacy of the healing art; and to your kind suggestions look for much of my future patronage, not doubting that you will cheerfully communicate to your afflicted friends and neighbors such information as you may possess in reference to the success which has attended my Medical and Surgical Practice. I have reason to believe that you will do me that justice which is ever due those who have passed many years of the best portions of their lives in the most liberally endowed *Institutions*, Eye and Ear Infirmaries, and Hospitals, to acquire an intimate and minute acquaintance with every branch of Medical and Surgical Science:

Dr. Cushman would likewise present this fact to the afflicted; that he has availed himself of every opportunity to make himself familiar with all the latest discoveries and processes in that most important branch of the art which has not inaptly been called

NEW SURGERY

since it has sprung up, or rather made such astounding advances within the last eight or ten years only, that it may be almost said to date its very birth and existence within that short period of time. The public will readily anticipate that I allude to the entire department of

1st, ANAPLASTY, or as some call it, *Autoplasty*, or the restoration of destroyed parts, and reparation of deformities, as of the Nose, Lips, Neck, &c.

2d, SUBCUTANEOUS SURGERY, or *Tenotomy*, and *Myotomy*, meaning the subcutaneous section or division of *Tendons, Muscles, Bridles, Aponeuroses, Fascia, Synovial Capsules, Articular Ligaments, Cartileges, Bones, &c.* Our operations are also directed for the most part against deformities proceeding from Abnormal Muscular Contractions, alterations, and distortions of the *Limbs, Feet, Hands, Neck, Spine*, &c. In a word he will accept and prescribe for all cases of deformity which in his judgment are likely to experience relief from Medical Treatment or from a Surgical Operation.

Dr. C. would further invite the attention of the afflicted to that branch of practice with which, since his residence in this country, his name has been more intimately connected, to wit—

Opthalmic Surgery,

or the treatment of Diseased, Weak, and INFLAMED EYES.

This is a branch of Surgery imperfectly understood by the profession generally, and the unprecedented success which has thus far attended Dr. C's operations needs only to be known to be appreciated. I annually receive more *Patients* to treat for the numberless diseases to which this organ is exposed than all the Physicians within two hundred miles.

Chronic Inflammation of the Eyelid, or Sore Eyes

Of however long standing, can be effectually and permanently cured.

FILMS, Specks, &c. removed and *CURED WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATION.*

CATARACTS removed by any of the operations known to the Profession.

STRABISM

commonly called *Squinting*, can be cured in a few seconds, and the operation is free from pain or danger.

Intimately connected with Opthalmic is

Aural Surgery,

or the treatment of the various diseases to which the EAR is obnoxious

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind this almost entirely neglected branch of art has of late received at the hands of the educated Physician that consideration which its importance so imperiously demands. In consequence the unfortunate sufferer is daily receiving the benefit of these investigations, and is no longer abandoned to his fate, nor compelled to seek relief in the employment of nostrums which it would be too charitable to regard as merely harmless in their operation. Upon a minute examination of the causes which derange the sense of hearing, we find the following to be the most common:

ACUTE OTITIS;

Inflammation of the *Membrana Tympani*; Chronic Inflammation of the *Auricle* of the *Meatus*; *Polypus*; *Fungus*; *Vegetation of the Canal*; *Aphthæ, or Herpatic Ulcerations*; *Foreign Bodies in the Meatus*: *Insects in the Ear*; *Functional Derangement of the Acoustic Nerve*; *Derangement of the Tympanic Nerves, or Otalgia*; Chronic Inflammation with inordinate Secretion; and the various forms of CHRONIC OTITIS.

These can for the most part be perfectly and permanently cured, and thus Restore the full

PHYSIOLOGY OF HEARING.

OFFICE—At the American House.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 1, 1847. y27

Sale of School Lands.

THE undersigned, Auditor and School Commissioner of Adams County, will expose at public sale on Saturday the 6th day of March A. D. 1847, at the Court House in the town of Decatur, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day. Congressional School sec. no. 16 in town no. 28 north of range no. 15 east.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM TROUT, Aud. A. C.
J. N. LITTLE, Sc. Com.

Decatur, Dec. 26, 1846. td26

THE

COLUMBUS INSURANCE CO.,

Of Columbus, Ohio,

INSURES against loss or damage by fire, on the most libe al terms, and adjusts its losses promptly and honorably.

Ten per cent of the premium paid will be returned to the insured in case the risk terminates without loss to the Company.

The Company is abundantly responsible to meet all losse as they occur.

Applicati o for Insurance can be made to the subscriber at is office in Fort Wayne.

OSEPH K. EDGERTON, Agent.

Jan. 1, 1847. 26tf

A Large assortment of New Style Prints, from 6cts to 20cts per yard, for sale by
26 SHADE & AYLSWORTH.

A Large and good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Kentucky Jeans, of all qualities and prices, at
26 *Shade & Aylsworth.*

SHAWLS of all grades from 50 cents upwards at BARNETT & NELSON'S.

A Fine lot of ladies' and Misses' MUFFS, just received and offered low at EDSALLS.

MUSLIN de Laines, Alpaccas, and Merinoes, —a splend assortment, very low.
Dec. 19 CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

ARTIFICIALS. Winter Ribbons, cloak Cords and Tassells, and stocks of other Fancy Articles.
CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

BLUE, black, and fancy ALPACCAS for sale cheap at EDSALLS'.

D. NICHOLS. [1847.] P. HOAGLAND

NICHOLS & HOAGLAND,

(Successors to Nichols & Co.

Forwarding, Produce, and Commission Merchants,

At the old stand of Nichols & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Particular attention given to consignments of Wheat, Flour, and other Produce for sale in this or eastern markets, and liberal advances made, if required.

—REFER TO—

Peckham, Brown & Co.; E. Haskell & Co.; Smith, Bronson, & Co. M. L. Collins & Co. *Toledo, O.*
John Hollister, Esq.; Kimberley, Pease, & Co. M. S. Hawley, ... *Buffalo.*
Ayers & Tunis; Kent, Poag, & Co. *New York.*
Springer & Whiteman; S K. Hewlett; Charles McKennell & Co. ..... *Cincinnati*
Hawes, Gray, & Co. ..... *Boston*

Fort Wayne, Jan. 1, 1847. y26

Medical Notice.

DRS. AYRES & ROWAN will give their attention to the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country, and will at any hour promptly attend those who may wish their services.

Office, next door to Hill, Wilson & Co's store. Residence, near the Presbyterian Church.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 7, 1846.

GLOVES.—Buckskin Mittens and Gloves; also Huskins Ladies' and gentleman's bl'k and colored Gloves, a superior article, at
Dec. 12 EDSALLS.

SHORTS. BRAN AND SHIP STUFFS.—For sale at very low prices at the City Mill; also Corn Meal for sale; Flour by the barrel or retail. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

A large assortment of new style Prints, from six cts. to twenty cts. per yard, for sale by
Dec 12. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

150 Looking Glasses of all sizes, for sale lower than ever before offered in this market. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar.

NOTICE is hereby given to all such as are troubled with Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Liver Complaint, and Consumption. That Doctor Andrew Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, is a safe and certain cure for these diseases; a few dozen bottles of which have just been received on consignment at the Book Store on Columbia street, and are now offered for sale to those who *prefer sound lungs and good health to consumption and the grave.* This is no humbug as you may learn from the following certificates, from persons whom you may consult personally or by letter, as to the truth of the things set forth in said certificates.

CERTIFICATES.

Astonishig Cure!!

Of Mrs, Benj. Smith, living on the north side of Ann street, one square north of the Cincinnati Hospital.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with a violent cough, which settled on her lungs and reduced her so low that her physician could do no more for her. She exhibited precisely the same symptoms as my daughter did before her death (she having died with the same disease) and all our friends were convinced she would live but a short time longer. I was at this time recommended to try Dr. Rogers' celebrated Syrup of Liverwort and Tar. With little or no hopes I procured a bottle of the agent in this city, and upon returning I found my wife absolutely strangling with her cough. I commenced giving large doses—a teaspoonful every hour, for forty-eight hours—which raised her as by a miracle. I have since administered it in smaller doses, which has brought her to the use of the fourth bottle, and she is now doing her house-work as usual. I have not the slightest doubt that she would have been in her grave but for this invaluable medicine; and I return my sincere thanks to the eminent inventor of it, and do most urgently recommend all persons afflicted with any disease of the lungs to give it a trial. BENJ. SMITH.

I certify that my husband's statement of my case above, is strictly correct in every particular, and most cordially join him in grateful thanks for the benefit I have derived from this valuable medicine. ABIGAIL SMITH.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13th, 1845.

From Justice Finch, Esq., John street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati.

This is a very serious case of spitting of blood, which was cured by this medicine in an incredibly short time, and which there is no doubt would have terminated in a fatal case of consumption.

This is to certify, that, having been afflicted with a most distressing cough, attended with much pain, particularly at night, when it was so extremely troublesome as to break my rest continually, and affecting my lungs to such a degree that I was continually spitting blood; and having placed myself in a physician's care for a considerable length of time without obtaining any relief, and seeing no prospect of being cured, but on the contrary the symptoms continuing to increase, I was induced to try a portion of Dr Rogers' remedy, and am happy to state that its effects exceeded by far my most sanguine expectations, inasmuch as it removed the pain immediately, and abated the cough, and in a very short time cured it entirely, and stopped the spitting of blood, and ultimately healed my lungs soundly; in fine, restored me to perfect health. I will only add that I consider it, without exception, the best preparation for the diseases it is intended for, now before the public; and I would strongly recommend all persons suffering under affections of the lungs to try this medicine without delay. J. FINCH.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5, 1844.

From the Honorable Judge Burke. Cin. O

I am well acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. I may add, that I can fully corroborate what he has said with regard to the medicine from my own experience, having used it myself with the most decided benefit. I consider it valuable.

WILLIAM BURKE.

Cincinnati, Aug. 12, 1845.

From the Wife of G. W. Maley, City Missionary and Pastor in charge of Maley Chapel.

I have been afflicted with my lungs for several years; have tried various prescriptions with but little success. Last winter I was advised by a female acquaintance to try Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar. I used several bottles and found great relief, and would recommend it to such as are suffering with diseased lungs as an excellent medicine.

Cincinnati, Aug. 12, 1845.

A remarkable cure of Mrs. Hiram Plummer, of Consumption, who resides on Main, between 8th and 9th streets, Cincinnati, O.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Andrew Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, in my family, and have found it to be a most excellent remedy for consumption. My wife having been afflicted with that disease, and under the care of two of our best physicians for upwards of two years, at the end of which time one of them declined further attendance, declaring he could be of no further service. She then commenced using the above Syrup, and continued until she had consumed two bottles, which proved sufficient to restore her to her usual health. I believe it to be a public benefit, and furnish this certificate to assist in making its virtues known. H. PLUMMER.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1845.

These afflicted with any of the above diseases, should make no delay till they call as above directed, at the Book Store, and get some of the genuine article; and there they will find one who has proved its efficacy himself.

D. W. BURROUGHS.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 12, 1846. 22—3m

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.—A full assortment can always be found at EDSALLS'.
Nov 21, 1846

40 bales of Batting, for sale by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

140 sacks Rio Coffee; 20 chests Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Imperial Teas of choice quality, for sale low by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

CASSIMERES, Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, &c. can be bought cheaper at Chittenden & Orff's Farmers' Depot than any other place this side of Tampico.

COTTON YARN and WOOL Rolls for sale at the Farmers' Depot.

KID GLOVES, Ladies' and gentlemen's, at
CHITTENDEN & ORFF'S

LOOKING GLASSES, all sorts and sizes
CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

TOBACCO of all qualities (except poor) always kept on hand in abundance. Those who wish something very desirable in this line can be accommodated at all times with an extra article. BARNETT & NELSON.

TEAS.—We don't allow any person to head us in this line. The lovers of this delicious beverage can rely upon getting a prime article at
BARNETT & NELSON'S.

County Orders, County Orders!

$200 ALLEN County Orders, and $200 ADAMS County Orders, for sale by
Fort Wayne, Dec. 7. B. W. OAKLEY & Co.

SIMMONS', Collins', and White & Olmstead's AXES for sale by B. W. OAKLEY & Co.

TIN PLATE.—50 boxes Tin Plate for sale by Dec. 10 1846 B. W. OAKLEY & Co.

COOPER STUFF WANTED.—Hamilton & Williams wish to purchase Red Oak Staves and Heading for flour barrels, delivered at their mill. They will also pay the customary price for good flour barrels made of seasoned stuff.

Dec. 12, 1846.

READY-MADE CLOTHING very cheap at
BARNETT & NELSON'S.

SKIRTS of an entirely new style; also Grass and Corded white and colored do. for sale at
BARNETT & NELSON'S.

MEN'S and Boys CAPS of every description and quality for sale by
Dec. 1846. BARNETT & NELSON.

Notice.

S. & W. S. EDSALL begs leave to return thanks to their old customers for their past favors, and respectfully informs them and the public generally, that they are now receiving direct from New York, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Iron Nails, Window Glass, &c., &c., in short, they think they have a full stock, comprising nearly every article usually kept in mercantile establishments in the west, and as usual, they intend to do a cash business, or for ready pay only, they flatter themselves that they are offering their goods as low as any establishment in the city
Nov. 28, 1846

AXES.—Collin's large medium size, and Ohio Broad Bitt Axes, for sale cheap by
Nov. 28, 1846. S. & W. S. EDSALLS.

FINE Cut 2d Nails, just the thing for heading flour barrels, for sale at EDSALLS.

CLOAKING CLOTH.—1 piece fine Black French Cloth, a nice article for Ladies Cloaks, just received and for sale at EDSALLS.

FOR OVERCOATS.—Gold mixed, Blue and Blue Black, Beaver Cloths, a good article for sale at EDSALL'S.
Nov. 21, 1846.

MACKINAW BLANKETS.—The fine article of Blue and White heavy Mackinaw Blankets for Overcoats and Bed Covers, for sale very cheap at EDSALL'S.
Nov. 21, 1846.

JAMES HUMPHREY, JOHN BROWN.

Marble Tomb Stones.

HUMPHREY & BROWN

WISH to inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, and Northern Indiana, that they have just received over five tons of Marble Slabs for Tombstones from the Vermont Quarries, which they will finish and engrave in good style, and according to the wishes of their customers. Prices lower than ever. Persons wishing tombstones are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, shop at the old stand, on the canal, west of Ewing's ware house.

TO STONECUTTERS.—We will wholesale a part of our marble at a small advance on cost. We keep always a stock of common stone on hand for building and other purposes, and do stonecutting and stone work of all kinds, as well and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the west.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to for any thing in our line.

Nov. 28, 1846.

10,000 SEGARS.—We have just received from New York a choice lot of Segars of different brands. Persons wishing segars for private use can be accommodated with small boxes of one hundred each.
Nov. 21, 1846. E. D. BARTLETT.

FRUIT TREES.—A fine lot of FRUIT TREES of superior fruit just arrived and for sale at BARNETT & NELSON.
Nov 14, 1846.

C. A. GREY

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has just returned from the east with a full assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

which he has bought for cash on the most favorable terms, and is therefore enabled to sell much lower than those who buy on credit can possibly afford to do.

German Almanacks for 1847; Children's Toys; Looking Glasses; Pictures; Slates; and a variety of Fancy Articles extremely low.

Persons desiring to make the most of their money and to get the best articles at the lowest price will find Gray's old stand the very place they want.

Nov. 14, 1846.

EDWARD F. COLERICK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the Payment of Taxes, Purchase and Sale of Lands, and Examination of Titles in Northern Indiana.

☞ OFFICE—Room No. 1, Court House.

Nov. 17—y

300 yds Heavy Hemp Bagging; also a few pieces very cheap Carpeting; a full assortment of Mens and Boys Caps.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Quinine.

JUST received a large supply of the best of French and German Quinine, for sale very cheap. None need shake with the Ague now for the want of Quinine. L. BEECHER.
August 29, 1846.

GOLD PENCILS from $2,50 to $5, for sale by P. N. ADAMS.

WHITE FISH. White Fish in bbls. and half bbls just received and for sale at the Niagara Store by A. B. MILLER.
September 12, 1846.

100 DOZ. Patent WHEEL HEADS for sale at 31 cents each.
C. A. GREY.

NEW STYLE PRINTS.—We can't be beat in this line. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

S. STAKE & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ohio Liquors, Candies, and Family Groceries,

Columbia street (west of Washington Hall,)
FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Ohio Cash Store.

SLADE & AYLSWORTH are receiving from New York at their Store in Hanna's Block, on the corner of Columbia and Barr streets, their supplies of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which have been selected with much care, and they flatter themselves at as low prices as any other stock that will be brought to this market during the season. The following comprises a portion of the leading articles:

FOR GENTLEMEN.—25 Pieces Blue Black, Blue Cadet Mixed, and Gold Mixed Cloths.

CASSIMERES.—20 Pieces Blue Black and Fancy Cassimeres.

30 Pieces Sattinetts, all colors and qualities.

20 Pieces Kentucky Jeans.

15 Pieces Red, White, and Yellow Flannel, Canton Flannel, & Bard Lincey; Unbleached & Bleached Muslin; Ticking and Suffolk Drilling.

FOR THE LADIES.—French Cassimere, the latest style, Cashmere DeCasse, Cashmere DeLaine, Cashmere and Muslin DeLaine Robes, Blue Black, Black, Changeable and Plaid Alpacca; Ladies Cravats, Gents Cravats; Ladies Kid, Silk and Cotton Gloves; Bonnet Ribband, Cap do; Silk, Worsted & Cotton Mitts Leghorn, Straw, Lawn and Cypress Bonnets.

PRINTS—300 pieces Prints of the latest and most fashionable styles, Earlstern and Scotch Ginghams, & plaid goods all Wool, for Ladies Dresses.

SHAWLS.—A few splendid Cashmere, Al-paccas, Muslin DeLaine, and Net Shawls, Blanket do, of all qualities and prices; Wool Comforters and Children's Hoods.

HATS AND CAPS.—A good assortment of fashionable Silk and Brush Nap Hats; Men's and Boy's Caps, different kinds and sizes.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A good assortment of Men's and Boy's Coarse Boots, Youth's Boots and Shoes, Misses do, Children's do: Men's Dancing Pumps, do. coarse and fine Shoes; a good assortment of Ladies Gaiter Boots, Kid Slippers, Kid walking Shoes Seal do. Ladies thick sole calfskin Shoes and Ladies Lace Boots.

GROCERIES.—Superior Rio Coffee, 11 lbs. for $1 00, prime do. 10 lbs. for $1 00, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas.

Loaf Sugar, Cassia, Cloves and Nutmegs, &c. Cavindish and six twist Tobacco

Starch, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Logwood, Vitual, Coppers, &c.

Queensware, Glass Ware, Hard Ware, &c &c.

We would invite the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity to call and examine our GOODS before purchasing elsewhere, as our stock is well selected and will be sold at reduced profits.—We will take in exchange for goods all kinds of produce.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 14, 1846. 19—y

Recapture of Monterey.

THE reported taking of Monterey by the Mexicans turned out to be a hoax; but there is no doubt that we are now receiving and opening the *best and cheapest lot of Goods* ever brought to the place. W. SMITH & Co.

Nov. 14, 1846.

Fashionable Millinery.

MISS WELLS return her acknowledgements to the Ladies of Fort Wayne and its vicinity for their liberal patronage, and invites them to call and examine her new

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AND FASHIONS,

she has on hand Bonnets of all kinds, Caps, Ribands, Laces, Collars, Cravats, Silks, Velvets, some splendid winter Flowers and Plumes, great variety, besides many other articles too numerous to mention. Dresses and Cloaks cut and made to order, and also Bonnets of every description—all in the newest style and on the most reasonable terms.

Shop on Columbia st., opposite A. B. Miller's.

Nov. 14, 1846.

Fashionable Millinery.

MISS PAUL,

Fashionable Milliner, Berry-st. opposite the Market House.

VELVET, Silk and other Bonnets made to order in the latest fashions; also Straw and Leghorn Bonnetts of every description, altered, cleaned and pressed in the neatest manner and most fashionable style. Orders thankfully received and punctually attented to.

Oct. 31, 1846 17—6m

CANDLES! CANDLES!!—Superior Mould Candles warranted equal to any made in the United States, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. MILLER.
Nov. 14, 1846.

SEGARS! SEGARS!!—A. B. Miller offers for sale a large quantity of Spanish, half Spanish and American Segars, which will be sold at the lowest terms.
Nov. 14, 1846.

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS AND STAVES.—Wanted by A. B. Miller who will pay the highest market price in goods.
Nov. 21, 1846.

Fancy Painting.

W. H. HICKS would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the Painting Business in all its various branches,—such as

Carriage, Sign, & Ornamental Painting,

Oil Cloth and transparent painting; Mezzotint painting on glass; Japaning on Iron, Tin, or Wood; Gilding on Silk, Satin, and Velvet.—Paper Hanging, Glazing, &c with the Imitation of all kinds of Fancy Wood and Marble. Also *Landscape and Historical Painting.*

Shop, opposite Dermott's Boston Cabinet and Chair Shop, where he flatters himself that he will not be surpassed in this section of country; and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a part of the public patronage. All orders executed in the neatest and most approved style, or no pay. Wm. W. HICKS.

August 1, 1846. y5.

HOUSE ASHES.—Wanted at A. B. Miller's Ashery, and Soap & Candle Factory, eight cents per bushel will be paid on delivery.
Nov. 14. 1846.

Medical Notice.

B. S. WOODWORTH, M. D. & J. W. DAILEY M. D. have entered into a partnership in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Office for the present, at the former office of Dr. Dailey

Fort Wayne, Oct. 1, 1846.

MACKEREL, large No. 1's very fat and heavy, for sale at the NIAGARA.

HARDWARE.—Butts, screws, Pocket and Table Knives, Candlesticks, Spinning Wheel Irons, Manure Forks, Ames's Shovels, Nails, &c., just received at the Farmer's Depot.
Oct. 21, 1846. CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

GROCERIES.—A choice assortment of the finest qualities; fully equal to his last year's stock, which was received with such favor by all discriminating purchasers.

China, Glassware, Queensware, &c.

A full assortment of the neatest and latest styles and patterns.

Wholesale Department.

Country Dealers can replenish their stock at the Cheap Cash Store on as advantageous terms as in Buffalo or Cincinnati. I have a few thousand dollars worth of Goods bought expressly for the country trade, which I will sell on such terms as will enable buyers to retail at handsome profits, and yet sell cheaper than they have ever before done. B. MASON.

Oct. 20, 1846.

HAS COME.—150 ozs. Quinine arrived this morning and for sale at our usual low rate. H. B REED.

More New Goods.

JUST received at the Hoosier Store, a full supply of New Goods. We are so busy opening and marking them to-day that we cannot give full particulars till next week.

Nov. 7. P. P. EVANS & Co.

R. L. TAYLOR,

Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I HAVE ON HAND a small assortment of Piano Forte Strings, and am prepared to tune your Piano Fortes, replace broken strings, &c. Charges reasonable.

ROYAL L. TAYLOR.

Ft Wayne, Dec. 26, 1846. 26tf

STACKS of *Cloths* and *Sattinetts* at wholesale or retail, at a reduction of 25 per cent from former prices. Country Merchants will be supplied at less prices than they have heretofore paid in New York.

Dec. 1 BARNETT & NELSON.

BOOTS and SHOES, cheap and good. Ladies' Slippers as low as *three shillings*—and not very good at that.

BARNETT & NELSON.

SILVER SPOONS, for sale by P. N. Adams. Cheap as can be had in New York.

Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.

WE would respectly inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and the surrounding country that we have returned from the East, and are now receiving the largest stock of

STOVES,

Tin Plate, Copper, Sheet Iron, &c.

Ever brought to this market, which we offer for sale on the most reasonable terms at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 26, 1846. B. W. OAKLEY & Co.

STEEL BEAD No. 6, at 25 cents per bunch for sale by P. N. ADAMS.

NOTICE.—B. W. OAKLEY having associated himself in trade with Thos. McCulloch, the business hereafter will be conducted in the name and firm of B. W. Oakley & Co.

B. W. OAKLEY,
THOS. McCULLOCH.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 26, 1846.

REITER'S

CONFECTIONARY,

One door north of Evans & Co's Store, Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

THE Subscriber having commenced the Confectionary business in the store formerly occupied by Thorpe & Paige, is prepared to furnish all kinds of

CAKES, CANDIES, &c.

at wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms.—From his long experience and thorough knowledge of every branch of his business he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction and furnishing such an article as will make it to the advantage of dealers to purchase of him.

He also offers on favorable terms a variety of *Nuts, Dried Fruits &c. French Cordials,* a most delicious article; Segars, &c. &c.

ICE CREAM and other Refreshments for Ladies and Gentlemen constantly on hand.

Parties supplied with Ice Cream, Cakes, &c. &c. on the lowest terms. A. F. REITER.

August 22, 1846. tf 7

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, several valuable tracts of improved and wild lands, situated in Allen county. Persons wishing to settle in this county, would find this a favorable opportunity to procure farms. TROS. HAMILTON.

Nov. 29, 1845. 23

Hats and Caps.

HATS, Fine Nutria Fur, Plain Pearl, " Broad Brim, " Wool Sporting, " Leghorn, Plain, " Double Rimmed, "

Hats Palm Leaf, Boy's do " Leghorn, " Boys' do " Velvet

CAPS, Men's Cloth

BARNETT & NELSON.

SPERM OIL best quality, for sale at
S. HANNA & SONS.

EASTERN SOLE LEATHER for sale by
Aug. 26, 1845. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS

LADIES' French Morocco and Kid SHOES Gaiters, &c. just received at the store of
Aug. 26. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

B. W. OAKLEY & CO., may be found at all times at the old stand of B. W. Oakley, on Columbia street, two doors east of J. W. Townley & Co.'s, where they will continue the manufacture of COPPER, TIN, and SHEET IRON in all its different branches. All work entrusted to them warranted done in the best possible manner.

September 26, 1846.

A FEW pieces of wide Blue Black Silk for Mantillas, Gimps and Fringes for the same can be had cheap at E. D BARTLETTS.

SALTINS for Bonnets and Ribbons to match a very pretty assortment at
E. D. BARTLETT

WE have a splendid assortment of Shaded, Striped and plain French Marinoes, Plaid, Striped and Plain Alapaccas, Cashimeres Delains, Silks, and Prints in abundance, cheaper than e E. D. BARTLETT.

FUR and Plush CAPS cheap
CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

200 Pairs Ladies and Gents India Rubber Shoes and Over Shoes, all styles
E. D. BARTLETT.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE

IS now in full blast, having just been filled up with a tremendous heap of goods. The like was never before seen in this part of the country, and the prices at which they are selling is perfectly astonishing.

B. MASON

Informs the citizens of north-eastern Indiana, that he has just received a full assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

and he is determined to show that some things can be done as well as others, and that goods can and will be sold in Fort Wayne as cheap as any other place this side of California.

The columns of the Sentinel would not contain an enumeration of a quarter of the things he has to sell; buyers had better therefore call and see for themselves. His stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinetts is just such as every body here wants, and at just such prices as every body will be satisfied with. The Calicoes are of the latest and best styles, and cheaper than ever. Flannels of all kinds and colors; Blankets; Linseys; Sheetings and Shirtings; Fancy Articles and Trimmings—a most splendid assortment.

Ladies, Misses' and Childrens Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., Gentlemen's and Youth's do. do.—a superior lot and well worth much more than will be asked for them.

GROCERIES—A choice assortment of the finest qualities; fully equal to his last year's stock, which was received with such favor by all discriminating purchasers.

China, Glassware, Queensware, &c.

A full assortment of the neatest and latest styles and pat

LOOK OUT FOR HANDSOME GOODS.

Great Arrival of Dry Goods at the

NEW YORK EMPORIUM,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

Direct from the Eastern Cities.

THE proprietors of the above well known establishment take this method of informing the Ladies of Fort Wayne and vicinity, and also their numerous customers in general that they have just received, and are still receiving from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, a complete stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Recently purchased by their special buyer and partner, Mr. I. N., at the above named markets. Before giving a list of their vast purchases, the proprietors thankfully acknowledge the generous support and patronage bestowed upon them by their numerous customers since their stay at Fort Wayne; and in return, pledge themselves that their only endeavor shall be to supply all those who continue their favors with as perfect and useful goods as were ever brought to this market, and at prices to suit even the most fastidious buyer. F. & I. N. are now prepared to open the present *Fall Campaign* with a most superb assortment, and at prices to defy all competition.—We call now the attention of the Fair Ladies in particular, and our customers in general, to the following condensed list of our MAMMOTH STOCK.

Bedouin, Lama, Victoria, Cheritto, Bruche, Thibet, Cashmere, Merino, Silk and Taffeta SHAWLS and MANTILLAS.

DRESS GOODS—New style striped and fancy Silks; black and blue Gro de Suisse; De Rhin and Satins; heavy Palo Alto Satins, for gents Vests; Cashmere d'Ecosse; Muslin de Laines, and graduated Robes; Alpaccas; Lamas; French and English Merinoes; Scotch Plaids, &c. &c. New styles of shaded and ombre CLOAKING, all wool and beautiful texture and quality. Also only one piece of superfine black French Habit Cloth, expressly manufactured for ladies' Cloaks, a very great bargain.

CALICOES.—A perfect assortment, latest style Calicoes, for fall trade, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard. SILK VELVET BONNETS, after the latest fashion, completely trimmed and finished. Also a select choice of fall Ribbons and French Artificial Flowers.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, from 75 cents to $10 per yard. JEANS AND KERSEYS.—A large stock and very cheap. Also, very cheap, Mattameras stripes, and Rio Grande twills—Plain and twill LINSEYS.

BLANKETS—Including a small lot of Blue Blankets, of the very largest size and of the best quality manufactured. CARPETS.—A few pieces very cheap.

FLANNELS, English and American, twilled and plain of every quality and color, to be sold very cheap. FUR and CLOTH CAPS. A general assortment of woolen, worsted and cotton Hose and Half Hose, Suspenders, black and fancy silk Cravats for ladies and gentlemen, Scarfs, &c. A perfect assortment of Linen, Lisle and Cotton Laces and Edgings, Cap Laces figured and plain, Lawns, Jaconnet and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Buttons, wool Hose Comforts, Hoods and Caps for ladies. LINENS.—A large stock of Irish Linen, dressed and undressed, very cheap. DOMESTICS.—Bleached and unbleached sheetings from 6¼ cents per yard and upwards. Also, a large stock of sheetings, of every quality and width. Remember the

New York Dry Goods Emporium,

Where the cheapest GOODS can be had at all times.

☞ Country merchants and Peddlers will find our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT complete with every article suitable to this part of the country, and will be served at very low prices, and a suitable discount for cash. They will also find a lot of home made BOOTS and SHOES, for less than Manufacturers' prices.

N. B. We will strictly stick hereafter to the CASH SYSTEM, and shall credit NO ONE, without distinction. The public can therefore act GREAT BARGAINS of us

F. & I. NIRDLINGER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries.

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received their FALL STOCK of GOODS, a large and general assortment, including almost every article needed in Town or Country, all of which they will sell as low as can be found in the market.

Their Stock embraces every variety of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods:

Among which are Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Flannels, Ticking, Alpaccas, Muslins, Laces, every variety of Prints, new style; Heavy Sheetings, Wicking Batting, Cotton Yarn, long and short Reel. ALSO—

FAMILY GROCERIES,

at reduced prices: very good Rio Coffee at 10 cts. per pound at retail, and lower by the bag; Tea ngar, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Cavendish and Common Tobacco, Raisins, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. &c., at corresponding low prices. ALSO—

Crockery and Glass Ware, a general assortment; Also, Boots & Shoes, direct from the Manufacturers; Also, Eastern Sole Leather.

HARDWARE, consisting in part of Grain Scoops, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Augurs, Screws Bolts, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Cordage, &c. &c. ALSO—

Juniatta Iron and Nails of every size and best quality,

WANTED, almost every kind of Country Produce, such as Bees wax, Butter, Tallow, Ginseng and other Roots, Flaxseed, Oats, &c. &c. The highest price in

Cash paid for good Wheat,

at all times, delivered at the City Mills, adjoining their Store, on the North side of the Canal, 120 yards West from the entrance of the Lima Road, and the same distance East from the Goshen Road as you come into the City from the North, just before crossing the Canal Bridge.

Country Merchants

can replenish their Stocks of Dry Goods, Groceries &c. &c., at a small advance on New York prices.

Fort Wayne, August 26, 1846.

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!

THE best article made in America, known as the Noble County, Rochester Iron, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers at the New York Hardware Store.

P. P. BAILEY.

May 30, 1846. 48

Notice to the Afflicted.

A. B. MILLER being Agent for many valuable remedies for diseases incidental to this climate will furnish pamphlets descriptive of the maladies to all who may call for them.

September 12, 1846.

Cash for Wheat.

S. & W. S. EDSALL will at all times pay CASH for Wheat delivered at the State Mills near the Aqueduct, or at their store, on Columbia street.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 6, 1845. 10tf

ALPACCAS—A large assortment, plain, figured, and plaid, just received, and for sale cheap by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

HOOSIER STORE

Corner of Calhoun and Commercial Streets.

WE ARE now receiving a superior and general assortment of FASHIONABLE

Spring & Summer Goods,

Which have been selected with particular reference to the wants of this market.

Also, a well selected assortment of

Family Groceries,

Hardware, Woodenware, and Crockeryware.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Cash Prices.

We earnestly invite our old customers and the public generally to call and examine our stock.

S. C. EVANS & Co.

Fort Wayne, May 30, 1846.

CHARLES E. STURGIS, M.D. T. M. BANKS, M.D.

Medical Copartnership.

DOCTORS STURGIS & BANKS have formed a copartnership in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, and will attend promptly to all calls in the line of their profession.—We return our thanks to our friends for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and hope by this arrangement to be able to attend more closely those who may favor us with their confidence. Patients under the care of either can have the advise of both without additional charge. Office at the former office of Dr. Sturgis.

Fort Wayne, September 3, 1845, 10tf.

COOPER STUFF WANTED at the Mill of HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Linseed Oil

OF the best quality for sale at BEECHER'S at 75 cts per gallon. Come on, Boys.

L. BEECHER.

FLOUR BARRELS.—A liberal price will be paid for any quantity of good Flour Barrels if delivered soon, at the Empire Mills.

Nov. 8, 1845. SMITH & EDSALL.

Cooper's Stuff Wanted.

STAVES, Heading, and Hoops for Flour Barrels, wanted at the Empire Mills, immediately. SMITH & EDSALL.

BONNET RIBBONS and Artificial Flowers. A beautiful assortment at

---

Hedekin House,

ON BARR STREET,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the Public that he has leased for a term of years the HEDEKIN HOUSE, and fitted it up in genteel and comfortable style for the accomodation of Travellers and Boarders. The House is a spacious three Story Brick, containing about forty rooms, built expressly for a Hotel, and admirably arranged for the business, and together with the furniture entirely new. Having devoted some twenty years of his life to the business, the Proprietor hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests to be able to render satisfaction, and solicits a share of the Public patronage.

C. ANDERSON.

Fort Wayne, May 16, 1846. 46y

Washington Hall,

(*Late New York and Indiana House.*)

FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and respectfully informs them that he has had the house put in thorough repair, newly painted and whitewashed, and completely furnished, so that he can now accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in the best style. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort and convenience of the guests who may make this house their temporary home.

He has also made large additions to the STABLES attached to the premises, and will be able to accommodate any number of horses. Careful and attentive hostlers are engaged and no abundance of provender will be kept on hand.

March 13th, 1846. PETER TIMMONS.

American House,

(ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE,)

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

LYSANDER WILLIAMS informs his friends and the travelling community that he has taken the above well known and commodious house, and is now prepared to entertain guests. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to make this house worthy the patronage of the public, and to give satisfaction to all who may call. His Table and Bar will always be furnished with the best the country affords, and every exertion used to promote and ensure the comfort and accommodation of the guests. As his charge will be moderate, he hopes to receive a share of the patronage of a liberal and discerning public.

☞ *Good Stabling with careful Hostlers and plenty of Feed.*

March 13, 1845. y27

THE NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE.

SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.

IS now being replenished with a full stock of Hardware from the East, consisting of almost every article in that line that can be called for, consisting in part of every variety of

Carpenters Tools,

Building Materials, Farming Utensils, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Staiths', Bellows, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Bed Screws, Rope, Clocks, Table and Tea Spoons, Mahogany, Glass, Black Walnut and Curled Maple Knobs.

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Coffee Mills, Patent Balances from 400 to 1000 lbs., Frying Pans, SHOEMAKER'S TOOLS, Brass Kettles and Pails, Brass and Cast Iron Andirons, Grass, Steel and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Castings of all kinds. SADDLER'S GOODS of every kind and quality. A superior article of Ox, Cow, and Sheep Bells. COOPER'S TOOLS, including the Rochester make of Trees Hoops. Iron, Nails, Glass, and White Lead, in any quantity, either wholesale or retail. The best of Ames' shovels and Spades, Wire Cloth for Fanning Mills, Pit and Mill Saws, Scales, Weights and Measures for Country Stores—all to be sold cheaper than ever for Cash or County Produce, (in no case for credit.) Farmers will here find ready sale, and the highest price, for their Wheat, Corn, and Oats, which they are respectfully invited to bring or send, when their goods are sold.

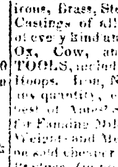
F. P. BAILEY.

Fort Wayne, Ia., Sept 19, 1846. 11-y

BOSTON

Cabinet and Chair Factory,

West end of Columbia Street, Fort Wayne.



JOHN E. DERMOTT informs the public that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by F. P. Tinkham, two doors west of R. W. Taylor's store, where he intends to keep on hand or make to order every description of CABINET WARE such as Tables, Stands, Bureaus, Secretaries, Bedsteads, &c. Also, Windsor and Fancy CHAIRS, Rocking do. Settees, &c. of the neatest and newest styles. Every article of his manufacture he will warrant to be made in the best manner, & will sell as low or lower than any other establishment in the place. The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves of the fact.

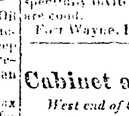
Every description of Country Produce, Lumber, &c. taken in exchange for work.

March 7, 1846. y36

COTTON YARN—of best Pittsburgh Manufacture and Long skein, for sale by

Sep. 26, 1846. A. B. MILLER.

Cabinet Shop.



LOUIS HITZFELD returns his thanks to his old customers and friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and respectfully informs them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old Stand on Main street, west of Evans' store, where he will keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order.

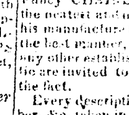
ALL KINDS OF CABINET WARE,

made of the best materials, and in the best manner such as Secretaries, Sideboards, Sofas cane seat and cushion Chairs, sewing Stands, Tables, Cradles, &c., &c. Persons who want good work will find it to their advantage to give him a call. He will take all kinds of country produce, in exchange for furniture—*but no credit.*

Fort Wayne, Aug. 8, 1846. 6-1y.

TOWER'S CHEAP Cabinet and Chair Factory,

COLUMBIA STREET, FORT WAYNE.



B. H. TOWER returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and respectfully informs them that he still continues, at his old stand, between the "Mighty Niagara" and Dr. Beecher's no-less-celebrated Drug Store, to make and sell every description of

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.

His articles he will warrant to be as well made and cheap as any other in the place, and those wanting any thing in his line, would consult their own interest by giving him a call.

September, 27 1845.

1846. Forwarding. 1846.

A. B. Miller,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Having extensive warehouse immediately on the canal, great facilities are offered for the storage and shipment of Produce, &c.

WHITE LEAD.—50 Kegs just received, also a new supply of oil, &c., at

S. HANNA & SONS.

FARMERS' DEPOT, Oct. 15th, 1846.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

L. S. CHITTENDEN informs his friends and the public in general that he has taken Mr. JOHN ORFF into partnership, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CHITTENDEN & ORFF. A continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on the Farmers' Depot is solicited for the new firm.

Chittenden & Orff

ARE now receiving a large and well selected assortment of Goods adapted to the approaching season, and the wants of this section of country. The stock includes

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, &c,

Their stock will be found complete and well assorted, and as they have been (thanks to the modification of the Tariff,) bought extremely cheap, they will be offered on such terms as will at once astonish and gratify their customers.

It is not necessary to particularise all the articles in their stock; it is sufficient to say that it includes EVERY THING called for in this part of the country, and many articles of an entirely new style. Buyers would do well not to be led away by the unmeaning puffing and blowing resorted to by some dealers, but call at once at the Farmer's Depot, where they will be sure to meet with better bargains than at any other establishment in the city.

☞ The Depot is in the old yellow building, five doors east of the corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.

Oct. 21, 1846.

Foreign Periodicals.

REPUBLICATION OF

The London Quarterly Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The Foreign Quarterly Review,
The Westminster Review,
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are fac-simile copies of the originals—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE being an exact facsimile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They comprise the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—the "Edinburgh" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster," radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.

The prices of the Re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the *American* over the *English* reader.

TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00	per annum
For any two, do.	5,00	"
For any three, do.	7,00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8,00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3,00	"
For Blackwood & the four Reviews,	10,00	"

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

☞ Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers.—The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail. Post-paid letters on the money may be enclosed in a letter, Post-Paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The *Postage* on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post-Office law, to about *one third the former rates*, making a very important saving in our expense to the mail subscribers.

☞ *In all Principal Cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Rail Road or Water communication from the city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered* FREE OF POSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Publishers, 112 Fulton St., New York.

June 13, 1846. 1y60

SALT, LAKE TROUT, put up in the best manner in kits, and best brands, for sale at the Niagara Store by A. B. MILLER.

September 12, 1846.

Silver and Brass Plating.

THE subscriber informs the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Silver and Brass Plating, in a style fully equal to east-on work. Carriage Trimming, Harness Mounting, & Plating on short notice. Old articles replated and made equal to new. All work warranted to be as good as can be procured elsewhere, and on more reasonable terms.

Shop at R. W. Oakley's Tin manufactory, three doors west of Hamilton & Williams, Columbia Street, Fort Wayne.

WM. B. BURWELL.

July 12, 1846. y-3.

Cash for 20,000 Bushels OF WHEAT,

At the Empire Mills.

WE are prepared to pay CASH and the Highest Price for 20,000 bushels of good merchantable Wheat.

Farmers and Teamsters will save themselves much trouble and expense by driving directly up to the STONE MILLS and unloading; they will always get the highest price, and avoid the annoyance of being pestered by the barkers and whipper snappers from the Stores, who now infest our streets and are such a bore to all who bring wheat to our market. We are not *much* given to boasting; but as some of our neighbors are talking of wanting 10,000 bushels of wheat, we would inform wheat raisers that we can take in 20,000; as our Mill, besides being the best, is the biggest, the lightest, and the strongest in the country. We have a convenient WAGON-YARD and STABLE, for teams coming to the Mill, and a HOUSE for the Teamsters; we always furnish feed for the horses, and occasionally throw in Supper and Breakfast for their drivers. This is nothing new with us—we have always thought it our duty to do so, and should not now mention it if *our* neighbors had not set the example.

We keep constantly on hand FLOUR OF THE BEST QUALITY and all kinds of Mill Stuff; and prompt ing in the shape of Custom W ting White Oak Tan Bark, or "

SALL, Aqueduct. 10tf

Em

Fort Wayne, Se

ELLIS WORTHINGTON

La

WORTHING an office f Wayne, Indiana. They will give lection and secur lands, payment promptly and fa Office in Maso Columbia and Calhoun street.

JO

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INDIANA. have opened Law at Fort

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block, corner of Entrance on

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Commissioner

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the State of N. Yo

FARMERS

Fire! Fire! Fire!

THE undersigned has been appointed an Agent of the "*Hartford Fire Insurance Company,*" of Hartford, Conn., and is authorized to issue Policies of Insurance, and to perform all other duties necessary and incidental to said agency.

All persons wishing to have their property insured may rely with entire confidence upon the promptness and responsibility of this company. Having been doing an extensive business since 1810, a claim occasioned by the destruction of property by fire has never yet been contested. But in all cases the amount of loss covered by the Insurance has been promptly paid to the unfortunate sufferer. On account of the extensive patronage of the Company they are enabled to insure property upon terms so low that no one need run the hazard of having his property destroyed without recompense by this powerful and often uncontrolable element.

F. P. RANDALL.

April 19, 1845. 42-tf

New Stock of Groceries.

BENJ. SAUNDERS, Commercial Row, Fort Wayne, has just received from Cincinnati a fresh stock of choice GROCERIES, including almost every thing in that line, which he can warrant to be genuine, and will sell cheap.—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, ladies' twist, cavendish, and plug Tobacco, smoking do., in papers or by the pound, Segars, Nuts, Almonds, Raisins, Fig-Chocolate, Mackerel, &c.

He has also a full assortment of Window Glass of all sizes; Nails; white wash, paint, varnish, and scrubbing Brushes; Star Candles, Faucets, Candles, &c.

STATIONERY—a choice assortment, very low, such as Writing Paper, Quills, Slates, Sanders' Readers, Eclectic Primers, Goodrich's Geography, &c.

June 18, 1846.

LINSEED OIL, best quality, at 75 per gallon, A. B. MILLER.

WEAVER'S REEDS, in any quantity, for sale at the Niagara Store by

Sept. 26, 1846. A. B. MILLER.

Window Glass & Putty

OF the best quality always on hand and for sale at BEECHER'S Drug Store.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, GLASS, FLOUR, SALT, FISH, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, POT AND PEARL ASHES, & PRODUCE GENERALLY.

☞ Cash paid for Wheat. ☜

Corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, opposite City Mills.

Fort Wayne, Jan 10th, 1845. 45—tf

W. SMITH & Co.

No. 3, JONES' BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, Ia.

DEALERS IN

Domestic & Fancy Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, FLOUR, SALT, *Fish, &c.*

Also, the best Sole and Upper LEATHER, just received. All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

SALERATUS at wholesale or retail.

CASH at all times paid for WHEAT.

S. HANNA & SONS,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT, &c. &c.

Store on the corner of Columbia and Barr streets Fort Wayne, Ia.

ICE POWDER.—A superior quality for sale by S. HANNA & SONS.

REUBEN B. REED

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS MEDICINES,

Corner of Calhoun and Columbia St's,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

☞ All articles put up at his establishment are warranted to be as represented.

DR. E. BEECHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALE IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

Two doors east of the Printing office, northside Columbia street,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

George Johnson,

Attorney-at-Law,

Fort Wayne,

Indiana.

Office on the corner of Main and Clinton streets, north east of the Bank.

May 30th, 1846. 48

ROBERT LOWRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

GOSHEN,

ELKHART CO. INDIANA,

Will practice in the courts of Elkhart and the neighboring counties, and attend to all business usually transacted by the profession. y37

D. H. COLERICK. J. G. WALPOLE

COLERICK & WALPOLE,

Attorneys at Law,

FORT WAYNE,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to their care in the Allen Circuit Court and in the Supreme and U. S. Courts at Indianapolis.

OFFICE—On Berry street. April 6, '44.

S. G. UPTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

BLUFFTON, WELLS COUNTY, IA.

All professional business intrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to.

He will also attend to the sale of lands, payment of taxes, and all business connected with Land Agency, &c. aug 2 4-1y

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F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana.

Office on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

B. BRACKENRIDGE, JUN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the Payment of Taxes, Purchase and Sale of Lands, and Examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

Refers to—

W. G. & G. W. Ewing, Fort Wayne,
A. Hamilton, "
Hanna, "
McCulloch, "
Alfred Harrison, Indianapolis,
Samuel Hanna, New York.

Protection

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

THE subscriber has been appointed an Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is authorized to

Insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Mills, Manufactories, Barns, Stables,

and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property

Against loss or damage by Fire.

The subscriber is also authorized to issue Policies on the most favorable terms

Against loss or damage on the cargoes of Steam, Keel, Canal, and Flat Boats, while navigating the Western Rivers, Lakes, and Canals.

On account of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to said Company, they have been enabled greatly to reduce their rates of Insurance, so that now every man has an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of these destructive elements.

For terms of Insurance, apply to the subscriber, at the office, of Worthington & Hough, corner of Calhoun & Columbia Streets, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

ELLIS WORTHINGTON.

August, 9th, 1845 Agent.

Can't be Beat.

Riley's Pile Ointment.

THE following certificates are presented to the public from well known individuals, of high respectability, of cures effected by using Riley's Pile Ointment, which place beyond all doubt the curative powers of this ointment:

Pleasant Valley, Madison C. C., January 25, 1846.

Wm. Wallshire Riley—Dear Sir: My wife having been afflicted with that most distressing of human complaints, the Piles, nearly eight years, without receiving any relief from the best physicians, I was induced to try the virtues of your justly celebrated Pile Ointment, as recommended by your Agent, Mr. James B. Hager, and was entirely relieved by the use of one box, and her general health, which has been bad for the last seven years, was completely restored. I therefore cheerfully recommend Riley's Pile Ointment to all persons troubled with that painful disease. W. M. CUNE.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the Piles for some time, and being advised to try Riley's celebrated Ointment for the Piles, it gave me speedy relief, and I there for cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with the painful disease. F. L. ERINGER.

Zanesville, January 15, 1846.

The following gentlemen have been cured by the use of Riley's Pile Ointment, and highly recommend the same:

Hon. H. Gregory, Portsmouth, O; Rev. W. R. Johnson, Norwalk, O; Erastus Hubbard, Richland co.; A. Dorsh, Columbus, O; John Gill, do; H. S. Curtis, do; Vernon Wm. Hatfield, Mansfield; J. G. Burk, Mansfield; Chrisfer N. Skeel, Columbus; Amos S. Ramsey, Columbus; J. W. Riley, St. Mary's, O; James Crump, Mansfield, O; S. G. Gutman, do; Samuel B. Canfield, New York; Charles Richardson, do; Hon. Samuel Quinby, Warren, O; Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff; J. W. Knight, Belfast.

Each Agent is furnished with pamphlets of directions distribution, which contain a description of the above Ointment, together with numerous certificates that have been handed us at different times. The afflicted are requested to call and examine them. For sale by

17—6m Dr. E. BEECHER, Fort Wayne.

Indiana Land Agency.

THE Subscribers having at much expense of time and labor prepared themselves for the business of a systematic and General Land Agency, offer their services to the public, for *the Sale of Lands, Investigation of Titles, Payment of Taxes, procuring of Patents,* and other services pertaining to a land agency business. Having provided themselves with numerous and accurate maps of the different counties, and of the State, and having personally visited a large portion of Northern Indiana, they are prepared to furnish extensive and thorough information with regard to the ownership, con. location and value of lands, which will be afforded gratuitously to all who may desire such information.

As agents for the owners, they offer for sale large bodies of valuable land, well adapted to farming purposes, situate as follows, viz:

	Acres.		Acres.
Allen County	15560	Noble County	8547
De Kalb "	7024	Whitley "	7168
Steuben "	2867	Huntington "	5574
Lagrange "	554	Wabash "	7702
Likhart "	89	Miami "	847
Kosciusko "	5180	Carroll "	1[illegible]
Blackford "	2774	Cass "	640
Jay "	420	Fulton "	1268
Wells "	2269	Marshall "	527
Adams "	516	White "	960

Which land will be sold low for cash; or part cash, the remainder on a reasonable credit.—They also offer for sale

Several Valuable Improved Farms,

In the Counties of Allen, Huntington and Wabash, and a large number of

TOWN LOTS,

In Fort Wayne, Huntington, Wabash Town, Lagro and Peru, which will be sold on the same terms as the above. Prompt attention will be given to all communications from persons desiring to purchase or wishing for information. WORTHINGTON & HOUGH.

Ally's & Land Agents.

Fort Wayne, July, 1846. 6—4

FARMING LANDS For Sale.

THE subscriber will give particular attention to sales of Lands, payment of Taxes, and all other matters pertaining to the business of a

General Land Agency

for Northern Indiana. He now, as Agent for the owners, offers for sale valuable lands in Northern Indiana, viz:—in

La grange co.	11,508 acres.	Wabash	165
Steuben,	710	Miami,	1128
Noble,	160	Cass,	735
Wells,	560	Fulton,	722
Clinton,	598	Marshall,	645

Also, for sale, 5000 acres in Michigan.

Terms of sale will be made favorable to purchasers.

For particulars, apply to the subscriber by letter, (post paid,) or at his office in Mason's building, corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.

Fort Wayne, March 8th, 1845. 36—

E. J. McMahon,

Attorney-at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Has removed his office to the front room, immediately above the store of Tharp & Page, on Calhoun Street. He will practice law in the Courts of the twelfth judicial circuit, and will attend with promptness, to all business entrusted to him.

May 30, 1846.

CASSIMERES, Plaid and fancy Cassimeres of the latest styles, to be had at S. HANNA & SONS.

BLACK TEA.—A superior article, just received, and for sale cheap, by S. HANNA & SONS.

SILVER CO superior article, for sale

Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills.

THESE Pills are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the thousands daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand higher in reputation, and are becoming more extensively used than any other preparation of medicine ever prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced into every place it has been found possible to carry them, and there are few towns and villages but contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. In the South, particularly, where *bilious diseases* prevail, they annually save the lives of thousands. For proof of the foregoing statements, and of the value and efficacy of this medicine, the proprietor will insert a few of the many thousand testimonials which have been presented him by men of the first respectability—men who cannot be bought, or influenced in any way to prevaricate—men who have higher views of moral responsibility and justice, than to certify to facts because it will do another a favor, and themselves no injustice.

TESTIMONIALS.

Reader! do not fail to notice the following testimony in regard to the efficacy of Spencer's Vegetable Pills:—

Tompkins Bluff, Sumpter Co. (Ala.) Jan. 4, 1846.

DR. A. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR—I wish you to forward me a large supply of your Pills; I don't think 200 boxes too large a quantity to send. I sold 160 boxes the last six months, they are the most popular Pills in this place. For bilious complaints, sick head-ache, dyspepsia, and such like diseases, they are considered almost an infallible remedy. I have formerly been agent for Dr. Peter's Pills; but I now sell three dozen of your Pills to one of his. My customers think them superior to Peter's or any other Pills.

Respectfully yours, O. C. KELSEY.

Livingston, Sumpter Co., (Ala.) Jan. 4, 1846.

ALBERT SPENCER, M. D.

DEAR SIR—We have within the last year sold about two hundred and fifty boxes of your antibilious Pills. They are generally considered a good family medicine.

R. F. HOUSTON & Co.

DR. HULL'S

Vegetable Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills.

Prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good PAUL.

None need suffer with that distressing complaint, Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Hull's celebrated Anti Fever Pills. They never fail to cure the Chills and Fever the first day, when used according to directions, and do not sicken the stomach, nor operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, Physicians of eminence, and others who have used them, which might be given, but let the following from Judge Forman, a gentleman of the first respectability, in Jefferson county, Ala., suffice.

Jefferson Co., Ala. Feb. 4, 1844.

I certify that in the summer of 1842, I had a severe attack of Fever and Ague, and was for some time under the treatment of a physician, that received no benefit from his prescriptions; my disease continued to increase in the frequency and severity of its attacks. I at last had recourse to Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague, and Anti-Fever Pills, and in using half a box was entirely cured, and have remained in good health ever since.

I afterwards had in my family several cases of Fever and Ague, and have in every instance made use of Dr. Hull's Pills, which have always immediately effected a cure.

Dr. Hull's Pills require no puffing where they are known, and where they are not, a single trial is sufficient to insure the adoption. Price 75 cents per box with full directions.

DR. HULL'S WORM LOZENGES.

Children will cry for Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges. Only read what this medicine has done.

Yorkville, Gibson Co., Tenn. Dec. 21, 1846

DR. C. P. HULL—Sir: Six months since your agent left with me for sale, what he considered a large supply of your Worm Lozenges, but I have sold all out, and could have sold three times as many more, had I been supplied to that amount. I hope you will instruct your agent to leave a much greater supply when he comes this way again. Their use in my family has been of great benefit. Edward McCorcle, Esq. gave some to a child of his, four years old, and the first dose brought away between thirty and forty worms. Mr. William McDaniel had a child whom the physicians pronounced incurable, and sold it would die, but the child was cured by using Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges.

Yours truly, STEPHEN LUNKIN.

Price 25 cents per box.

ALSO—DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Are now acknowledged by the Faculty to be the most scientific and successful preparation ever discovered for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling in the Throat, Bronchitis, and all other Pulmonary Affections.

Every family in the United states should be supplied with Dr. Hull's Cough Lozenges, not only as a preventive, as it is a most efficacious remedy in all cases of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. A single dose will convince the most skeptical of its virtues and open at once the fountain of the lungs and stomach to the afflicted. Price 25 cts. per box. S L D

H. B. REED, Fort Wayne,
ROCHE & LAFONTA, Ft. Huntington.
W. B. & J. BARTON, Logan.
SIMON NEUBERGER, Wabash. y15

Beecher's Drug Store,

Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

I Have just returned from the East with the largest and best assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES

ever brought to this section of country. My stock is full; comprising every article in my line of business. Now is the time for my old customers to obtain their supplies. I shall be pleased to wait upon them, and as many "new ones" as will call to see me. All shall receive a *hearty welcome*, and especially those in whose pockets is to be found the "READY PAY."—My goods have been purchased at very low prices, and will be sold "cheaper than ever." I can sell to Physicians and Country Merchant small bills of $5 00, or four dollars, as they may want, at a less price than they can purchase them in the East or South and bring them here—thus saving time, transportation, and all risk of breakage and other damages.

Besides *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, &c. &c.* I have a choice selection of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as—Tea Coffee, New Orleans, crushed, and loaf Sugars, N. O. and sugar-house Molasses, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mustard, Citrons, English or Zante Currants, and many other nice articles to please the taste of all. As a luxury after a *hearty meal* I can supply many of my customers with the best quality of Virginia or Kentucky pound lump chewing Tobacco. I have also a good article o. common plug and 6—twist Tobacco very cheap.

The best *Cognac and Seignette BRANDY* and *Port and Madeira WINES for Medical Purposes.*—They can also be used in small quantities as a pleasant beverage by those who will carefully observe their effects, and not repeat too often.

Let my friends call. My goods are now open for examination, and I am ready to wait upon them.

June 11, 1846. LEWIS BEECHER.

S. HANNA & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Leather, Fish

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE,—Over P. P. Baily's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets, Third Story.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER
NEW GOODS
At W. SMITH & Co's,
No. 5, Jones Block, Fort Wayne.

A Premium stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment.

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Queensware,
Boots & Shoes, Iron & Nails,

And the largest assortment of Carpets and Looking Glasses ever brought to this place. All of which were purchased at unusually low prices, and shall be sold cheaper than ever before offered in this market.

☞ *No sharing* at this house on barter, trade, or ready sales. Cash prices will at all times be strictly adhered to. We go through shod against high prices, and walk and talk low for the Ready Dimes.

SALERATUS at Wholesale.

N. B. Black Salts wanted. Nov. 21, '46.

For Oregon—

Valuable Mill Property, Farm, Town Lots, and Unimproved Lands for Sale.

WISHING to move to the far west, I hereby give notice that I will sell on as low terms as the equal undivided one half of the splendid new well known SAW-MILL at the St. Joseph Forks' dam, known as Thompson and Miller's mills. The mill is new, built of the best materials, 60 feet in length, and 28 in width, well finished, with one saw and one set of portable bars for grinding corn; it is well calculated to attach unto any other machinery, and is built with a high roof, making room for wagons if needed. It is situated on the head of the Forks, 6 miles from the city of Fort Wayne, in an excellent country for timber, and will saw 4 thousand feet of lumber in every 24 hours, and Fort Wayne is the best market for lumber in the state—always a demand and never a supply.—The saw mills in the country cannot supply the rapid growing city. With the mill there is a team and boat, A large canal boat can load at the head of the mill.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A FARM adjoining the mill, containing 61 acres, well improved; a large DWELLING HOUSE, 36 by 40 feet, one and a half story high, upon a cellar, well finished above and below; an excellent well of water with a pump; there are 100 engrafted apple trees of two years growth. Also two comfortable log dwellings, calculated for the sawyers or teamsters.

ALO, FOR SALE,

adjoining the same, and lying on the river, a fraction of 93 acres, with excellent springs and good timber, with a cabin and a small improvement.

ALSO FOR SALE,

320 acres of LAND lying upon the river, and adjoining the above, known as a part of the Bouie Section; has upon it a number of springs, and two cabins, with 8 acres of cleared land. The above lands are rich river bottom land, with excellent timber, oak, ash, walnut, sugartree, beech, and a variety of other kinds of timber.

The one half of the above I will sell and give a good title for the same.

I WILL ALSO SELL THE WHOLE OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:

THE well improved TOWN LOT in Hanna's Addition to the city of Fort Wayne, on the corner of Lafayette and Madison streets, south of Dr. Hackstetz, and opposite the Striker's, known as the Asa Naylor property, on which is a large HOUSE, one and a half story, upon a cellar, with a kitchen, porch, and cistern in the quantity of shoebery, a good barn &c. are upon said lot.

ALSO, I WILL SELL,

The premises where I now reside in the old town plat of Fort Wayne, on Water street, containing near 1¼ acres of land, running through to the canal, and lying 350 feet on canall, opposite R. W. Taylor's Water House, with a good frame house 28 by 40, one story, with five rooms, hall, porch, and cellar, a splendid good well of water, good wood house, ice house, &c.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

110 acres of LAND, heavy timber, soil of the best quality, seven miles from Fort Wayne, near the State Road leading from Wayne to Defiance by the way of Hicksville, known as the Rider Road, adjoining Esquire Wakefield's lands, lying in section 19, town 31, north of range 11 east. The above property I will sell at such prices that it would be an object to adjust any one that has a few dimes by them to call and see the property and hear the terms. I will sell for part pay down, balance on time; or will take such stuff as I can skip off. I would take $1000 or $1500 in shoes, boots, leather, or dry goods of that class kind. Any per on wishing to see any of the above described property can find me at my residence to show them the property JOSEPH MILLER.

Oct. 31, 1846. 17—6m

Fall Trade.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have opened a new store on the above where they offer for sale on the lowest terms a large & fashionable assortment of

Ready Made Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

including Blanket, Plaid Cloth, Satinet Pantaloon Cloth, etc. worsted, Mousselin, and Tartan Vests, &c. &c. Also, CALICOES of the latest styles, Merinoes, Thibets, Drest Goods, Satinets, Flannels, &c. a splendid lot of SHAWLS—in short, every thing suitable for the present season.

The subscribers will not insult the public by any vain boast of the cheapness of their goods, but simply remark that they have laid in their stock on the most advantageous terms, and are determined to sell at a reasonable living profit. Those who give them a call therefore will get the worth of their money, and may depend on buying at least as cheap as in any other establishment in the city.

They also continue business at the old stand on the Jackson corner of the Public Square, where they keep on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 2, 1847. S. BEDELSHEIMER & Co. 1m15.

STONE JUGS.—300 Gallon Stone Jugs all sizes, very cheap H. B. REED.

PACKS GOLD LEAF.—A superior article, just opened and for sale low by Oct 18, 1846. HUGH B. REED.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 7—No. 30. FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, January 30, 1847. Whole No. 738.

Fort Wayne Female Seminary.

THIS institution, as yet in its infancy, has been commenced and under favorable auspices, with special reference to the wants of this section of our country. It is the design of the proprietors and principal to render it permanent and efficient, and they hope eventually to put in on a level with the best seminaries of our land.

The government is parental and kind, but aided and firm—enforced by reason and affection—sustained by the Bible, and administered in such a manner as will inculcate the important lesson of self government.

The course of instruction is designed to be extended and thorough, embracing Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar; History, ancient and modern, but especially of our own country, Watts on the Mind, Antipottes, Composition, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Political Science, Botany, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Criticism, Logic, Evidences of Christianity, Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, and Music. When requested, instruction will be given in Needle Work, &c. A short time each day will be devoted to CALISTHENIC EXERCISES, adapted to promote health and graceful motion.

Believing that a knowledge of these branches is only a *part* of education, we would, while endeavoring to mould the intellect, take especial care to instil right principles, develope the physical and moral powers, and form the manners and habits.

Arrangements are being made for the erection of suitable buildings. As soon as these are completed, a Library will be procured, and a Cabinet commenced by purchases and the contributions of friends.

TUITION, per quarter in the regular branches from $3 to $ 6 00
Instruction in Music, guitar or piano, 6 00
Lessons in Drawing and Painting, at French 4 00

Board can be procured on reasonable terms.

The summer term of two quarters will commence April 27, 1846.

L. A. SYKES, Principal.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Rev. Chas. Beecher, Rev. Mr. Bayless, Rev. Mr. Dickson, Rev. Mr. Halsted, Hon. J. W. Borden, Allen Hamilton, Esqr., Hugh McCulloch, Esqr., Mr. Henry Williams, Mr. D. Caldwell.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Wm. H. McGuffey, LL.D., Matthew Brown, DD., formerly President of Jefferson College, Pa.; Rev. D. H. Riddle, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. J. W. Scott, principal of Grove Academy, Steubenville, Ohio; L. P. Cleaveland, Esqr., Rev. J. G. Robson, Rev. S. R. Wilson, and John G. Wright, Esq., Cincinnati; A. H. Crittenden, former principal of Albany Female Academy; Wm. B. Sprague, D.D., Albany, N.Y.; Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston.

Female Seminary, Steubenville, Ohio.

Mrs. Lydia A Sykes has been for more than seven years connected with this institution, as Governess and teacher in some of the higher branches of Female Education. During the same time her daughter has been a pupil, and is graduated in the most satisfactory manner. They are, from their acquirements, their facility for communicating instruction, their agreeable manners and moral and religious influence, admirably qualified to establish and conduct successfully a Female School: both to conduct the solid branches, and the accomplishments of Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. And I cannot but congratulate that community among whom they may come to open a school, and who can become able to appreciate their excellence.

Oct. 6, 1845. CHARLES C. BEATTY, Sup't

Steubenville Female Seminary.

This is to certify that Miss Amanda E. Sykes has studied music under my tuition in this seminary, of which she is a graduate. I consider it due to her abilities to state that she is well qualified, and fully competent to give instruction on the Piano Forte, from the elementary principles to the highest branches in the science.

Aug. 1, 1846. ANN J. DARLINGTON
Principal of the Music Department

Massachusetts Canvas.

HERE we are again at the old Stand, the extensive Eastern store, on Columbia street (North side) with more and cheaper GOODS than we ever offered in this market. It has been said by some of our friends, that we have more Goods than we can sell, but they do not understand how exceedingly *low* we design selling them, we are determined to sell at prices that will compete with any in this market, and that too without standing in the street to *bail* every person to buy Goods, as is the case with many individuals in this city, who are engaged in the Mercantile business, whether it is possible to sell goods in an equitable manner or not, or in other words, whether it is possible to sustain A One Price Store, where all could buy goods without fear of pay ing an Extra Price to make up for the loss on a previous sale. The subscribers wish to say to the public that they have been engaged for the last eighteen months in endeavoring to solve the above question and it is with great satisfaction that we can now proudly say the fact that the plan of selling goods at a small advance and uniform price works well, we take this method of informing our customers that we feel gratified for the patronage heretofore so generously bestowed and the public generally, that we have a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS.

consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings Satinetts, Tweeds, Diltings, Kentucky Jeans, White, Red, Green, and Yellow Flannels, Linseys, Hosiery, Alpaccas, Silks, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice ground and unground, Carendish and common Tobacco, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Log-wood, Cod-fish, and Mackerel.

Salt Leather, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, Nails, Glass.

Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Country Merchants wishing to replenish Stocks will find it to their advantage to give call we chat, as nothing for showing goods.

S. DANNA & SONS.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 27, 1845

Wheat Wanted.

CASH paid for Wheat and Flaxseed, at S. DANNA & SONS.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

A. B. MILLER would inform the public that he is erecting a building for the purpose of Manufacturing Soap and Candles, and will be prepared to supply the community with a superior article of Soap in a few weeks.—Merchants and others wishing candles can be supplied at once by earing their orders at the Niagara Store.

N. B. Persons having Soap Grease can depend upon having it exchanged for good bar or soft soap in a short time.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 3, 1846.

ASHES.—A. B. MILLER will pay *Eight Cents* in trade for all good house ashes delivered at his Asbery within one month from date. Oct. 3, 1846.

ALL kinds of Groceries, Paints, Dye Stuffs Glass, Nails, Sayths and Sheaths, Forks Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Cable and other chains, &c. for sale at low prices, by E. D. BARTLETT.

Perfumery

A CHOICE selection of such articles as eve ry Lady should have at no Toilet. To be had at BEECHER'S Drug Store.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALLEN COUNTY.

As an act of justice to myself, and the discharge of a duty I owe to those who elevated me to the office of Probate Judge of Allen Co, I conceive it proper, now that the charges preferred against me for my course in regard to the discharge of Charles Engleman on bail from the jail of said county, have been acted upon by the tribunal designated by the constitution of our State to submit, for the consideration of the public, the following brief abstract of the facts which characterize this case in order if possible to rescue my name from the infamous aspersions of malignant slander, and my motives from the disingenuous attacks of personal hostility. For well I know that my enemies have been prodigal of efforts in illing over my conduct the veil of oblivial treachery, and to blacken my motives by attributing to me the promise of pecuniary reward; no pains have been spared in arouse prejudice, inflame passions, excite animosity, and beget hatred, by coining in the mint of their own public depravity, the most subtle and malicious falsehoods, the most reckless and abominable hypocrisies, the most vile and reckless presumptions of corruption and malfeasance on my part and heralding them to the world backed and fortified by the matchless magic of responsible names, and invincible logic of all powerful wealth. These persons gazing at this occurrence through the murky medium of their own distorted feelings, willingly contemplate objects in an inverted position—and clothed at the frightful creations of their own imaginations, have endeavored to make me the victim of their vengeance, their sweetness, their severity and their censure. They have converted what I conceived to be the honest discharge of my official functions into the very instrument for butchering my own character, blighting my prospects, and driving me away from among the people with whom I have lived from my boyhood, by robbing me of the confidence with which they have honored me, and for which I shall always feel grateful. Had my enemies, and here let me observe that the hostility of those who have been the most violent in their denunciations of me, was not the offspring of the present circumstance or engendered by the present transaction; they have cherished the same sentiment in the secret recesses of their relentless bosoms, ever since my election to the office which I have the honor to hold: it was quiescent and not unmasked to public observation, only because nothing had occurred either in the discharge of my private or the administration of my public duties, to justify its open and candid revelation to the public eye—there it had remained smothered and concealed beneath the delusive garb of pleasant smiles and the deceptive pretensions of courteous friendship; until increased and augmented by their efforts to confine it—the expansive force becoming unmanageable, they seized upon the present occasion as a favorable opportunity to apply the festering contents of their hearts upon me, the object of their uncompromising dislike. Had these persons not leaped for the beyond the plain and obvious limits of other truth and lost themselves in the shadowy intricacies of falsehood and intentional error, I had been spared the unpleasant duty of troubling the public with this communication, the State the expense attending this absurd attempt at impeachment, and they themselves the pleasure of suppressing their vulgar appetites for slander and detraction upon the history of private character and the delicacy of a good reputation.—They have attributed to me, though young in years and youthful in experience, all that perfection in depravity and adroitness in knavery which a long and faithful pupilage to vice and iniquity has alone been able to confer upon themselves—they have endeavored by the fiendishness of their prosecutions to convince the public that *they* were the pure philanthropists of public virtue, the firm defenders of social order and the disinterested champions of public right—they have proclaimed aloud that the pestilence of the law instead of being the scathing fire of the fiercest our citizens and the security of their property, was but the plaything of conscienceless and the puppet of crime, that culprits made obligatory upon me, and for the accomplishment of its heinous and base designs the exercise of responsibility demanded by my station, which it would have been recreant to avoid or neglect. And why this enmity on the part of these persons? I respond for three reasons. Because in the administration of my official duties, I happened, unfortunately perhaps for myself, to be empannelled for the trial, then to hear my conviction of right and duty to suit the peculiar views of any man or set of men—assimilated in the catechism of passive servility, I have dared to act according to the suggestions of my own judgment, and to pursue with unswerving fidelity the line of my duty, unwarped by the flattery and regardless of the threats of any faction or particular class of individuals—because I scorned to make the powers of my office pander to the private interests of any one, or subservient to the purposes of any set of men—because I thought it more honorable independently and faithfully to discharge the obligations of my office, than by a sacrifice of principle and a dereliction of duty, to purchase the friendship of any man, or the favor of any set of men—because I scorned to degrade myself and my office by meanly resigning the exercise of my own judgment and adopt the shallow suggestions of any man, or the insolent dictation of any set of men. For these reasons have I become odious, and incurred the unscrupulous displeasure of my enemies, who come crowding along my path with all the phrensy of bloodhounds, resolutely determined either to conquer or destroy—in the happening of either of which events, I suppose they would stick some flexible automaton in the place I now occupy, who will have neither perception to discern nor the independence to discharge the duties devolving upon him, but who will faithfully echo the sentiments and promote the immediate interests of his honest originals.

Again, had any other man than Engleman been the object of the same exercise of official power, I venture the assertion that no one, not even these great apostles of justice, would have deemed it worthy of a momentary consideration—it would have been legal—it would have been right. And how came this man Engleman to attain so high a place in the calender of great names? Let the sequel answer. Engleman came to Fort Wayne first in the year A. D. 1843,—a stranger to all—almost he came without recommendation, and destitute of a fair exterior to attract respect; coarse in manners and vulgar in address, without the polish of education to interest, or the graces of refined manners to please, without the intelligence to render him an agreeable companion, or the virtues to make him a desirable friend; on the contrary, ignorance and impudence were the leading traits in his character, and these had nature herself inscribed in living characters upon his countenance. Thus he came and threw himself amongst us—whispered that money was his—that a considerable amount was monthly transmitted to him by his wealthy friends in Germany. This was sufficient: no further evidence of honesty, integrity and worth were desired. These very men now so violent in their denunciations, gave him the warm hand of friendship, and bade him a cordial welcome,—they received him into confidence, and thus became the endorsers of his character to the rest of community—they themselves gave him currency by the warmth and kindness of their attentions.—Thus encouraged and thus sustained, he flourished in the most elegant circles of society, mingled with the most refined, and was caressed and flattered by the most respectable.—His grossness was negative or more than compensated by the length of his purse, and his faults and vices were transformed into positive virtues under the talismanic influence of gold. His extravagance and prodigality were eulogized as the tangible illustrations of a generous nature; and in short he received the same homage and worship that one might imagine the same person would extend to the great god of their idolatry—Mammon himself, or the fortunate finder of the philosopher's stone. From flowed the tide, when Engleman wearied by the dull monotony and threadbare amusements of a country town, resolved to change the theatre of his operations to the city of Cincinnati, where pleasures would be enhanced by variety, and the facilities for enjoyment increased by enlarging the field. So off he went—but his devoted friends—ever solicitous for his well being, to preclude the necessity of his submitting to the ordinary test of "riding quarantine" for a sufficient length of time after his arrival, to prove him worthy, landed him with letters of recommendation—with testimonials of good moral character, and thereby securing him the confidence and respect, which, under other circumstances, is the fruit alone of long and favorable acquaintance. During his absence it was discovered that he (Engleman) was not the man he was supposed to be. Doubts and surmises as to his honesty were first put in circulation. One recollected this strange and mysterious circumstance—another that—all at once—and for the first time, some of his *dear* friends ascertained that he had stolen large amounts of money *from them*, amounting in some instances from one to two thousand dollars. At length he was charged with having stolen from the post office in Fort Wayne a certificate of deposite for some thirty dollars. During his absence it had also been ascertained that instead of being the wealthy heir of wealthy parents, he was indeed but a poor adventurer wandering in a foreign land—far from his friends and far from his home, and that instead of receiving some three or four thousand dollars annually from Germany, he had never received a farthing from that quarter, which facts made it more probable that he was guilty of some of the thefts alleged against him. In the meantime, Engleman being ignorant that such disclosures were made, and longing to restore himself to the fond embraces of his quondam friends, in September, A. D. 1846, returned to Fort Wayne; but was it not on his arrival, instead of meeting with the warm kiss of friendship, and social gratulations of kindness, he was met, to soon as he landed from the boat which brought him back to the scene of his former greatness, by an officer of the law, who immediately took him before the Mayor, on charge of having stolen the before mentioned certificate of deposit. He was held to bail in his appearance the next morning in the sum of five hundred dollars. In the interim a large concourse of people having gathered together, Engleman was dispersed on his appearance—a committee, and with loud cheering of having convicted me of the heinous crime of Engleman's crime. Several inflammatory speeches were made against him and he what had for a short time before been overstocked with friends, now was friendless—they who but a short time previous had contended as to who should give him the warmest greeting and kindest embrace, now contended as to who should pronounce against him the heaviest malediction, or the bitterest curse. To avoid the fury and indignation of the multitude, many whom were many of his former friends—now his worst enemies—who threatened him with tar and feathers—riding on a rail—ducking in the canal—lynching, &c., &c., he fled to the suburbs of the city, and concealed himself in a cellar. What a change—what a fall—

"He who was once so great to Cæsar
Was now as low as Nebuchadnezzar."

His current was in due time discovered and at the appointed hour he was again brought before the Mayor. Here a sad dilemma awaited the prosecution, although an affidavit had been filed charging Engleman with the larceny of the certificate of deposit, the charge still remained without evidence to support it, and was consequently wholly abandoned by the prosecution, and was never afterwards recriminated, or even mentioned until he had been let to bail by me in November last.—And I venture to say it was only *then* dragged from its resting place to make capital against me. But Engleman was not allowed to escape in the meantime his friends had been assembled, broken open and examined, and in one of them was found some county orders on Allen county, which were identified under oath as the property of a respectable mercantile house of Fort Wayne, and which had been previously stolen therefrom. For the larceny of those orders, which were of the value of 30 dollars, as alleged in the affidavit filed before the Mayor in that behalf, Engleman was again arrested. His counsel waived an examination—thinking perhaps that an examination would be useless, owing to the great excitement and prejudice which prevailed against him, and he was recognized to appear at the next term of the Allen circuit court to answer said last mentioned charge, and the amount of his bail fixed at fifteen hundred dollars. He was unable to give such bail and was forthwith committed to jail, where he remained until the October term, A. D. 1846, of the Allen circuit court, at which term an indictment was found against him for the larceny of the said county orders, the value of which is alleged in the indictment at fifty four dollars. Engleman not being ready for trial at that term of the circuit court, owing to the absence of a material witness on his behalf, on his affidavit and on motion the case was continued until the February term, A. D. 1847, of said circuit court, and he was ordered to enter into a recognizance in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for his appearance at that term. Still being unable to give bail to so large an amount he was again imprisoned, but an order of commitment was made or entered on the records of the circuit court in that behalf, to that from that time of his being brought before me on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be let to bail, his imprisonment was illegal, however, no advantage was allowed to be taken of this fact, and it is merely mentioned here to rebut in part the charges of corruption and malfeasance made against me for my acts in the premises; for I could, had I felt disposed or willing to have acted corruptly, have discharged him without taking from him, as I did a recognizance for his appearance at the February term, A. D. 1847, of the circuit court, and the law would have sustained me in so doing.

On the 4th day of November last, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the same being the third judicial day of the November term of the Probate court of Allen county, a petition from Engleman praying a writ of *heabeas corpus*, for the purpose as alleged in the petition of having the prisoner to bail, was presented to me, I immediately endorsed on the petition an order for a writ returnable *instanter*, and returned the same to the attorney of Engleman. A delay was occasioned issuing and serving the writ owing in part to the absence of the clerk and sheriff from their offices; and before the prisoner was brought before me the evening had advanced to post nine o'clock. I then wished to adjourn the matter until next morning, but the counsel of Engleman would not consent thereto, and as the application was only to be to bail, and required no notice to the prosecuting attorney or complaining party, waived any objection to my not let the prisoner to bail—taking from him a recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance as aforesaid at the next [February] term of the Allen circuit court, with one Conrad Nill as surety thereon, who I supposed at that time perfectly good for that amount, and who I still think good for the same, notwithstanding the declarations of some to the contrary. Now it may be asked why I reduced the bail from fifteen to five hundred dollars? I answer, I did so because I was then, had of always been, and still am of the opinion that fifteen hundred dollars was excessive bail because fifteen hundred dollars was one thousand dollars more than had ever been required in Allen county for offences of the like, and even of a higher nature; and because I saw no reason why a distinction should be made between Engleman and other criminals, even if he had enjoyed a high position in society.—That night Engleman left, whether he willingly or not in compliance with his recognizance is a question which I or no one else can answer, until the appropriate time for his appearance is at hand, and a forfeiture of his recognizance is taken, no matter how strong the probability to the contrary, no one has a right to say he will not.

It is contended by some that I had no *right* to take cognizance of the case, and no right to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*. For the purpose of conveying all of my jurisdiction in the premises, I will insert herein the 3d section of a law approved December 23d, 1835, and which may be found on page 77 of the printed laws of the session of 1845-6, in which it is enacted, "That hereafter it shall and may be lawful for the Probate Judges of said (Allen) county, to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and proceed to hear and determine and hear and determine the same in the manner as other Judges of this State may now by law authorized to do."

On the morning, after Engleman's discharge on bail, considerable excitement prevailed on the subject, and there were not wanting denunciations who proclaimed the blackness and enormity of all my official acts. If at any time I may have erred—and what has not? It was an error of the judgement and not connected with the heart, but of this I do not deem myself liable to reentrance my enemies—they are resolved I have done wrong, and though evidence to the contrary was piled up as high as heaven, their or tongues would remain unalterably the same.

Before closing this communication I cannot refrain from tendering to those of my friends whose fidelity and kindness were with me in the embarrassments and difficulties brought on by the invasion of justice. I was made the theme of abuse, and the mark at which malignity and a defamation levelled their envenomed shafts.—Any counsel was condemned as a wicked perversion of power, and my motives imputed with the vilest promptings of an evil nature.—Condemnatory resolutions were offered, the direct resuscitation of bribery were denounced—corruption and malfeasance were openly charged—threats of personal violence and impeachment were made, and nothing was left undone to excite prejudice and forestall public opinion against me. At length a committee was appointed to investigate my transactions, and report to a subsequent meeting of the citizens, the result of their inquiries, which was effected by an examination of witnesses under oath, and a collection and comparison of all the facts touching the case, and the chairman of that committee a man of the strictest integrity and moral honesty—not subject to the dominion of low prejudice and mind excitement—a man who is universally admired for the possession of those high qualities of mind, correct discrimination and penetrating sagacity, after presenting the report of the committee stated to the meeting that there was no evidence to sustain any ground charges, and that all to no purpose. My personal enemies, still intent upon effecting my ruin, by driving me to an exposure which my hunted nerves but *my conscience* to sustain, still insisted upon the prosecution of an impeachment, which has been attempted, and after nine months agitation of all the facts, has terminated as I was assured it must, in my entire exoneration from the gate of all the accusations alleged against me, as will be seen by a perusal of the report of the committee on the subject, presented by the Hon. *Thomas S. Stanfield*—concurred in by the House of Representatives, and which is as follows:

"The committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the memorial of William G. Ewing and others praying that articles of impeachment might be preferred against George Johnson, Probate Judge of the Allen county Probate court, have had the same under consideration and directed me to make the following report:—

"That they have attentively heard the evidence in support of the charges in said memorial. The charge [being] is as follows: At the last term of the Allen circuit court, one Charles Engleman, then being in the county jail under commitment from a Justice of the Peace, was indicted for stealing fifty-four dollars worth of county orders, that after the circuit court had fixed the amount of bail at $1500, Judge Johnson on the 4th day of November, on the petition of Engleman, ordered a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued for Engleman, upon which he was brought before Judge Johnson between nine and ten o'clock at night, and the amount of bail required by the circuit court reduced to $500, and Engleman let to bail on the recognizance of one Conrad Nill, at that time notoriously insolvent.

"It is true, that Judge Johnson did reduce the bail from $1500 to $500, but the committee cannot perceive that he was actuated by corrupt motives in so doing. The usual amount of bail required by the circuit court in that circuit for such offences has ranged from $200 to $2000.—The testimony leaves a good deal of uncertainty, not only as to the authority of Nill's insolvency, but as to the fact of his insolvency; this uncertainty seems to arise from two facts, the one that Nill had been worth considerable property but had, some six or eight months ago, made a fraudulent conveyance of his real estate to his father-in-law, to prevent the creditors of a mercantile house in Fort Wayne with which he was involved, making his property subject to the payment of their claims; the other, that it was generally understood at least the time Nill became Engleman's bail that he had been discharged from all, or nearly all of his debts, without much loss, and in fact was worth about $3000, that during Judge Johnson's conduct was impugned and remarks of the public good, there can be no doubt. He should have sworn Nill and examined him upon his oath, as to his ability to pay the amount of his recognizance, before he accepted him as the bail of Engleman. The committee have however, have not been able to perceive that in so doing he was actuated by improper motives, or was guilty of any corrupt conduct.

"The second charge is that of bribery, and is as follows:—some time in the latter part of February, 1845, one George W. Collar was desirous of being appointed administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Collar, deceased, and to induce Judge Johnson to give the appointment, he agreed to pay him one hundred dollars, and did afterwards give Judge Johnson his two promissory notes of fifty dollars each. This charge is supported by no other evidence than Collar's. From his manner in testifying, the contradictions in his testimony, and the very apparent want of principle in the witness, have induced the committee to place but little reliance upon his testimony.

The committee are therefore of opinion that articles of impeachment ought not to be preferred against the said George Johnson, and pray to be discharged from a further consideration of the subject.

I will here say a few words in relation to the charge of bribery—the second charge mentioned in said report, and a very few words I think will suffice. It was well known to the persons most prominent in prosecuting the impeachment against me, that I had only sent for witnesses on the first charge, (for there was no charge of bribery in the memorial first presented to the Legislature) and hoping to take me unprepared, they preferred the said second charge against me, after most of the witnesses had returned to the Capitol, from Fort Wayne, and this was the first intimation I had of the charge, and to sustain the same, a *bribed* witness was produced, who *procured* himself in said report, in addition to this manner in testifying, to many contradictions in his testimony, and the very apparent want of principle in the witness, I proceed to give a statement to that the two $50 notes were given for another and a legitimate matter. The very choice itself carries its own falsity on its face, and is too ridiculous to merit further comment.

I have thus attempted to lay this case with all its attendant circumstances before the public. I have purposely avoided personalities—at the same time that I have aimed to sketch with truth and candor, some characters. If the descriptions are inapplicable and misconceived, none can take umbrage—if on the contrary the pictures are true to nature, it is well for such characters should be pointed out and branded for with the mark of the beast in order that they may be avoided as one would an embodied pestilence.

And now in conclusion let me say, if a man must be crushed for daring to discharge his duties fearlessly and without regard to feeling or favor; if a man must be immolated to satisfy the resentment of an arrogant and domineering few, if there is no merit in independent thought and unreconciled action; if honesty of purpose is no security in the discharge of official duty, then have I failed to secure that protection which it has ever been my object to merit, and my right to expect and however ardently I may desire the approbation of the public, whatever their verdict may be in the present case, whether it be for or whether it be against me, I shall have the internal satisfaction of knowing that motives of the purest nature have uniformly been the moving spring of all my official acts. If at any time I may have erred—and what has not? It was an error of the judgement and not connected with the heart, but of this I do not deem myself liable to reentrance my enemies—they are resolved I have done wrong, and though evidence to the contrary was piled up as high as heaven, their or tongues would remain unalterably the same.

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Saturday, January 30, 1847.

☞ The great length of Mr. Johnson's advertisement "*To the Citizens of Allen county,*" which will be found on our first page, compels us to postpone the conclusion of the masterly report of the Secretary of the Treasury until next week.

THE CANALS.—The statement in our last that the injury to the canal by the late flood was not so great as had been anticipated, is fully corroborated this week. The Dayton Transcript says that from an estimate made by Mr. Forrer, the engineer, it is ascertained that the whole cost of the temporary repairs necessary to make the Miami canal navigable from Cincinnati to the lake, will not exceed $14,000, and the permanent repairs to dams, aqueducts, &c., $16,000, making a total of $30,000. The work has already commenced, and will be completed in ample season to have the canal opened as soon as the season will permit.

We have not heard any estimate of the amount of damage done on the Wabash and Erie Canal; it is not however, near so large as was anticipated, and will all be repaired so as not to obstruct the opening of navigation.

On the Whitewater Canal the damage is estimated at $50,000, and it can be made ready for navigation in three or four months.

WRIGHT AND WHITCOMB.

The Lagrange Democrats nominates SILAS WRIGHT for President and JAMES WHITCOMB for Vice President. This would be a strong ticket, and with it, we should feel no doubt of success in the next campaign. With that ticket Indiana might be safely relied upon for 5000 majority.

From present indications we take it for granted that our next candidate for President will be a northern man; and if from the north east, the west would be entitled to the Vice Presidency. We know no western state more deserving this high honor than Indiana; the steady, and rapid progress of Democracy in this state is almost without a parallel; and that for this we are more indebted to the unwearied efforts of Mr. Whitcomb than to any other cause, no one acquainted with our political history can doubt. We took these grounds some weeks ago, in an article announcing the nomination of Mr. Whitcomb, and we repeat what we then said, that no man could be nominated better qualified for or entitled to the high distinction than James Whitcomb, an name whose nomination would be most cordially responded to in the west.

We should like to hear the opinions of our brethren of the Indiana Democrat Press on this subject. We think it a judicious and well concerted movement to this effect was made, the nomination of Mr. Whitcomb might be secured. We copy a part of the Lagrange Democrat's article, and hope the Indiana Press will keep the ball in motion.

"If Silas Wright, or any other eastern man should be nominated for President, the west will of course be entitled to the candidate for Vice President. And where in the west can a more suitable person be found for that station —one who would fill it with more honor—than James Whitcomb? As Executive of his State, Mr. Whitcomb has become extremely popular with the people. He has been tried in various stations, and always found faithful to his trust. That he is fully capable of performing the duties incumbent upon the office of Vice President, no one can for a moment doubt. His nomination would add strength to the ticket—and would banish all doubts, if any exists, as to how Indiana will vote in '48."

IOWA.—*Dissention in the Democratic Ranks —Warning to the Indiana Democracy.*

In our last we stated that there would probably be no election of U. S. Senators in Iowa this winter, and that the Senate had refused, on the 5th inst. to go into an election.—In this we find we had been led into an error by copying from whig papers, our Iowa City Reporter not having come to hand. By the following extract from that paper of the 16th inst. our readers will see that the truth lies directly with the *House*, in which the whigs have an accidental majority, and which seems resolved to mix up the election of Supreme Judges with that of Senators, in hopes by intrigue and bargain to secure their ends:

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

As we predicted soon after the election, (a prediction heard upon threats darkly hinted at by some whig leaders,) the whig House of Representatives has thus far mostly resisted every effort of the Senate to meet the former, for the purpose of electing United States Senators.

By reference to our legislative reports it will be seen that the Senate has sent several distinct propositions to the House proposing to meet the House at its own time and on any terms the latter might prescribe, except the election of the Supreme Judges before the Senators met all at the same meeting. It will be seen that the last proposition of the Senate was, distinctly, to go into the election of Senators on any day the House might fix on two days previous notice. But the House has steadily and repeatedly refused to assent to any proposition which does not *unite up*" the Judges with the Senators in such a way as to render them dependant upon each other, and to make capital out of the former to use in the election of the latter. Should the Senate ever assent to this ultimatum of the House, what assurance have we that the latter would not then dictate some further condition? We answer, none at all, unless the Senate manages, in such a way as to catch the House in a manner from which it cannot back out. The whole cause of procedure clearly shows that the whig party, seeing their inability to compass the election of whigs to the United States, are bent upon balking the will of the majority in the election of democrats to those high posts of honor.

It is still fresh in the memory of every citizen of Iowa that this same whig party, in both Constitutional Conventions, strenuously opposed the election both of Supreme and District Judges by the people, because, as they contended, this policy would tend to taint the judicial ermine by identifying the judges with the political contests of the country. They, good both constitutions with this argument, on account of the District Judges, even, being made elective by the people.

What do we now see? We see the same leaders of that identical whig party, *in the in*crease majority of one in the House of Representatives, resolutely standing out in opposition to the election of men to represent our state in the Senate of the United States, merely because the democracy will not assent to connecting the election of the state judiciary with that of the aforesaid political officers—because the democracy refuse to identify the Judges with a political contest between the two (or three) parties in the General Assembly. Pure patriots they! Most plausible, specious and cunning *hypocrites!* They can accommodate the the capacity of their India rubber consciences to any inconsistency and to any scheme, however revolting or unfeasible!

Iowa is, we feel confident, a democratic State; but there does not appear to be that harmony and unanimity among our friends, which is necessary to ensure success. At the late election, owing to these dissensions and to some local causes, a small majority of whigs were elected to the House of Representatives. In the Senate our majority was larger than that of the whigs in the House—leaving a democratic majority on joint ballot of some 4 or 6 votes; among these however are three disaffected democrats, who refuse to support the regular candidates, and who on the first ballot cast their votes for Gen. McCarty, the whig candidate, who came within one vote of an election.

As near as we can judge, the main cause of this defection is the injudicious attempt to force Augustus C. Dodge, who appears to be obnoxious to a portion of the democrats, as the candidate of the party for the United States Senate. This is to be regretted. The true democratic maxim is—everything for the *cause*, nothing for *men*. If Mr. Dodge is objectionable to any considerable portion of the democracy of the State, it is decidedly wrong to attempt to force him on them at the risk of distracting the party, and securing the election of whig Senators. We think Mr. Dodge's friends would act wisely in withdrawing his nomination; and Mr. D. himself would show a better spirit and secure his future popularity by at once declining to be a candidate.

From this state of affairs in Iowa, and from the recent defeat (brought about by similar causes) which we suffered in New York, the democrats of Indiana might learn a salutary lesson. The remedy for these evils lies with the people. The leaders and wire-workers of the party are apt, if allowed too much their own way, to disregard the feelings of the many, and seek to create a monopoly of all offices and appointments in favor of little cliques of managing and intriguing politicians. The only way to prevent this, is for the people generally—the genuine rank and file of the party, to pay more attention to the selection of delegates to the nominating conventions. They can, if they will, secure the nomination of men acceptable to the whole party; and if they only do their duty, at the primary meetings, in selecting such delegates as will be sure to attend the conventions, and honestly express the views and feelings of their constituents, the evil complained of must at once cease. The little knots of wire-workers would sink into lasting insignificance; their voice count no more than the same number of unbiassed democrats, and they are so few in number that they would become harmless.

There is also to be found in our party a class of grumbling politicians, who are ever finding fault—never satisfied with anything done by those who are laboring for the good of the cause—never pleased with the candidates nominated, (and in some instances even vote against them.) These men seldom do anything for us; take no pains to electioneer; neglect to attend our conventions, and refuse to contribute any thing towards defraying the unavoidable expenses of a contest—and yet are dissatisfied because others who do labor in the good cause, should have more influence in the party than they have. These dog-in-the-manger politicians, who will neither work themselves nor allow others to do so, do us much more harm by professing to belong to our party than they could if they were openly against us, and are the cause of more dissensions and misunderstandings in our ranks than all other causes combined.

These democrats would do well to beware of such wolves in sheep's clothing. Let the people take the management of their affairs into their own hands; select their own candidates without reference to the wiles and intrigues of scheming politicians and office-seekers; and set down every professing democrat who oppposes—either by word or vote—their nominees, as enemies in disguise, or traitors to the cause.

We are now just fairly entering into the convention system; it is all important therefore that we take a fair *start*, and have the system founded on such a just and impartial basis as will entitle it to the confidence of the mass of the party, and ensure our permanent success and ascendency in the State.

In making these remarks we do not wish to be understood as reflecting in the least on the purity of the motives or the correctness of the course, of those who have hitherto taken the lead in the direction of our party movements in this part of the State; nor do we wish to stigmatize any in our neighborhood as being disorganizers or wolves in sheep's clothing.—But the evils brought upon our cause by such men in other States, should serve as a lesson to prevent our falling into the same dilemma. We wish to impress on the minds of every member of the democratic party, the importance—the necessity—of a vigilant exercise of his rights, and a faithful adherance to the convention system: and to show, from the example of other States, the evils which may arise from trusting too implicitly to the lead or direction of those who may wish to assume the direction of our affairs.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF OREGON.—The bill for establishing a territorial government in Oregon has passed the House by a vote of 133 to 55. The bill provides for the appointment of a Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs, Secretary, Judges, &c. A Legislative Assembly consisting of a Council and House of Representatives are to have power over all rightful subjects of Legislation, but are prohibited from chartering any banks, from borrowing money in the name of the territory, or pledging the faith of the people for any loan whatever. The judiciary is to consist of Supreme, district, and probate courts, and justices of the peace. The inhabitants are to enjoy all the rights and privileges secured to the people of the U. States territory north west of the Ohio by the articles of compact contained in the ordinances of 1787. The salary of the delegate to Congress is restricted to two thousand dollars. Two sections of land in each township, are secured for educational purposes.

WORKING OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Our Democratic friends may remember the predictions made by the whigs, that if the New Tariff bill should pass, all the manufacturers in the country would be ruined: The mills were to be shut up; the operatives starved or driven to cultivate the soil; the farmers were to lose the famous *home market*, without receiving any equivalent in an extended foreign demand; and finally the prostration of home manufacturers was to give foreigners a monopoly in our market, and thereby increase the price of goods. So much for whig prediction. Now for the facts. The New Tariff is now in full operation, and yet we see in every paper, especially in those published in the manufacturing States, evidences of the great and continued prosperity of the manufacturers. New mills are going up; old ones are increasing their works; there is a good and healthful demand for labor—indeed in many instances a sufficiency of hands cannot be obtained to execute the orders for goods: the *home market* still exists, and in addition we have a foreign demand which has enhanced the price of agricultural productions and enriched the country to the extent of several millions of dollars; Goods, as all who have bought within the past few weeks can testify, are 15 or 20 per cent cheaper; and in a word all classes appear to be benefited by this odious New Tariff, which whig panic-makers assured us was to have such a baleful, withering, blighting effect on the prosperity of the country. The rich mill-owners, for whose exclusive benefit the restrictive system of high taxes on goods was adopted, may perhaps suffer a little, and hereafter have to content themselves with 20 or 25 per cent profit, instead of the 40 or 50 per cent they have hitherto exacted from the community; but all others are evidently benefited by the change.

We select the following paragraph from the Toledo Blade [whig.] as a sample of the effect of the new tariff, and a remarkable fulfilment of whig predictions of ruin.

"*Wonderful.*—Friend Hayes, of the Merrimack Courier, says:—"We have now; [Jan. 9th,] more than 3,000 people. That the 1st day of April will drawn upon 6,000 people in Merrimack, we have no doubt, and that the season will close upon a permanent population of 8,000 we predict with the utmost confidence. The first lot was sold in Merrimack about one year ago.

"It is situated at a great fall in the Merrimack river, a few miles below Lowell, and is being built by rich manufacturing companies."

LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature have reconsidered the resolution to adjourn on Monday last, and prolonged the session until Thursday. The business done is mostly of a local nature, and of little interest to the general reader. The new Butler Bill has passed the House by a majority of 70 to 29. It was so much needed as to require the surrender of five and a half millions of bonds before the transfer of the canal be made to the bondholders. In this bond-like passed the Senate, on the question of engrossing the bill (a test vote) the vote was—Ayes 26, Nays 19. Mr. Defrees, editor of the State Journal is elected State Printer; he received 75 votes, Mr. Chapman of the Sentinel 72, and Mr. S. F. Covington 1. Hall of Dana is elected Presiding Judge of the 13th Judicial Circuit.

On the 22d the Governor sent in the name of Thomas L. Smith of New Albany to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The nomination was rejected—Ayes 22, Nays 26.

In the House, on the 20th, Mr. Parker, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to abolish the probate courts of Allen county, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Palmer moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Palmer said, this bill was an innovation of the Probate system. He considered it prompted by the malice of the prosecutors of the probate judge of the county of Allen.—His prosecutors had him without evidence impeached, when they failed in that they resort to the scheme of legislating him out of office to accomplish their malicious designs.

Mr. Parker said he was personally disinterested in the matter, he had no feeling either way. The House might dispose of the bill as they deemed proper.

Mr. Crookshank thought the bill was merely to gratify the vindictive dispositions of his enemies. He thought the bill should not pass.

Mr. Julian said the suspicion that attached to the Judge of that court was of itself sufficient to justify the passage of this bill.

The bill, after remarks from several members, was indefinitely postponed.

☞ Nothing of importance from the army this week, except the confirmation of the accounts that Santa Anna had not left San Luis Potosi, and that the fears of an attack on Saltillo were groundless.

A correspondent of the Indiana State Journal states that the First Indiana Regiment had been ordered back to Matamoros, but had disobeyed orders and continued their march to Saltillo. Our boys are determined to be on hand if there should be another fight.

TAKING OF LAGUNA.—Commodore Perry has taken possession of Laguna without resistance. About 900 pounds powder and 15 cannons were found in the place, and 50 soldiers were disarmed, but not held as prisoners.

A midshipman with a boats crew from the John Adams, has made an examination of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. In the darkness of the night he passed under the draw bridge, entered the water battery, and made a thorough reconnoissance. It is thought from this that men may be landed from boats at night, and the water batteries easily be taken.

Virginia U. S. Senator.— Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, democrat, has been elected Senator from Virginia, in place of Mr. Archer, whose term expires.

PRE-EMPTION ON MIAMI LANDS.

A great diversity of opinion exists as to the precise meaning of the Miami Pre-emption Law—and the officers of the Land Office are in the almost daily receipt of letters asking information on the subject. One great point at issue appears to be—*whether a settler has a right to sell his claim to a pre-emption.* The following letter received from the General Land Office by the officers of the Land Office at this place, in answer to inquiries on that subject, will set the matter at rest. It will be seen that according to it, a settler has NO RIGHT *to sell his claim*; and that *any* such sale *would confer no title* in the purchaser, if any other person had previously made a settlement of the tract; if no other settlement had been made, the purchaser would of course, by making a settlement and complying with the requisition of the law entitle himself to a pre-emption; but this would arise entirely from his own acts, and not from any claim arising from the purchase. A sale of a pre-emption *claim*, therefore, is in fact only a sale of the improvements, made by the original settler, or an agreement to vacate the land, so as to give the purchaser an opportunity of acquiring for himself a right of pre-emption to the tract bargained for. It confers no right to claim the pre-emption to which the first settler would have been entitled if he had continued in possession of the land, and completed his right of pre-emption.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Dec. 12th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The letter from the Receiver of the 26th ult. has been received, stating, that as some doubts exist in your minds on certain points connected with the execution of the pre-emption law of 3d Aug. last, relating to the "Miami Lands," and as on other points in relation to which you have no doubts, yet opinions are not altogether satisfied with your opinion on the same, he has deemed it proper to seek the advisory instructions of this office, and certain queries are propounded, for replies thereto.

In answer thereto I have to state, that if a bona fide settlement existed on any tract of said land, at the passage of the act of the 3d Aug. last, the person "in possession by actual residence as a housekeeper" at that date, he has a right of pre-emption which he can secure, by making proof and payment for said land "at any time before the day fixed by the President's proclamation for the public sale of the said land," and *filing* the required affidavit, that if such settlement has been abandoned, or the claim disposed of, so as in the latter case to render it impossible for the said settler to take the affidavit required by law, then the land would be subject to the settlement of any other person, made *since* the date of said act. So also, in the case of a person who should die before having availed himself of the benefits of the act, *leaving no heirs*, the land would be subject to the claim of the first settler," since the date of the act. The question of abandonment in one which must be established by the most positive and unquestioned evidence, and in one which seems to be trouble only in cases where the improvements were of a mere nominal value, inasmuch as improvements of much moment, would scarcely be abandoned by a settler, at the very time when a law was in existence giving him the right to the land on which they were situated, and every removal from a tract, with a permanent or temporary location elsewhere, would not constitute an abandonment, or deprive the party from providing up and securing his claim within the period fixed by law. Every claim of a settler founded on a *settlement made since the* date of the act, must depend on his own acts, irrespective of any previous settlement on the same land by another, or of improvements made thereon by such other person. He must make a settlement, "erect a dwelling house and become a housekeeper" on the land.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JAMES H. PIPER, Acting Com'r.

REGISTER & RECEIVER, Fort Wayne In.

We find the following letter in the State Sentinel. It was addressed to Hon. W. W. Wick, M. C. in reply to inquiries as to what was to be considered the minimum price of the Miami Lands:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, January 7th, 1847.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 26th ult. I have the honor to inform you, that the construction given by this office to the proviso to the first section of the act of 3d August, 1846, entitles "An act to grant the right of preemption to actual settlers on the land acquired by treaty from the Miami Indians in Indiana," is, that the minimum price of all the lands ceded by the Miamies in Indiana, by the treaties of 1837, 1838, and 1840, is fixed thereby at two dollars per acre, whether claimed by pre-emption or not. Such, certainly, was the intention of Congress in passing this act, for the increase in the minimum specified in it, was caused by the fact, that these lands cost the Government considerably more than $1,25 per acre.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JAMES H. PIPER, Acting Com'r.

Hon. W. W. WICK, House of Rep's.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 19, 1847.

Mr. Marsh, of the committee of arrangements in reference to the death of the Hon. ABRAHAM CUPPY, late Senator, made the following report:

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS.

For the Funeral of the HON. ABRAHAM CUPPY, deceased, late a member of the Senate, from the counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko and Whitley.

The Members and Officers of the Senate will meet in their Chamber at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Members and Officers of the House of Representatives will meet in the Hall at the same hour.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Reverend Clergy.

Pall Bearers. [CORPSE.] Pall Bearers.

The Representatives from the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko and Whitley as mourners,

Governor.

Committee of Arrangements.

President and Secretary of the Senate.

Members and Officers of the Senate.

Speaker & Clerk of the House of Rep's.

Members & Officers of the House of Rep's.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Officers of State. Citizens generally.

The Procession will form at the Capitol at 10 o'clock, A. M. and proceed to the Palmer House, and return from thence with the Corpse to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where Divine Service will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Owen.

After the conclusion of Divine Service, the Procession will move in like order to the limit of the city.

Mr. Edmonston, Mr. Reed.
Mr. English, Mr. Zower.
Mr. Simpson, Mr. Orth.
Mr. Daily, Mr. Bradbury.

The Procession will be under the supervision of Mr. Barbour as Marshall assisted by Messrs. Parks and Fuller, as Assistant Marshal.

January 19th, 1847.

Said report was unanimously concurred in, and adopted.

Mr. Marsh then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Hon. John W. Wright be appointed to accompany the remains of the Hon. Abraham Cuppy, deceased, to his late residence in Whitley county, and super intend their interment.

☞ The U. S. schooner *Shark* was lost at the mouth of Columbia river, on the 10th September last. Crew saved.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

GEN. WORTH REINFORCED!—SANTA ANNA ELECTED PRESIDENT!

NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 12 M.

There are advices from Matamoros to the 1st instant. Gen Wool, Twiggs, and Quitman had joined Gen. Worth at Saltillo.

Santa Anna has been elected President of Mexico.

Gen. Taylor had returned to Monterey.

Com. Perry had taken undisputed possession of Laguna.

All was quiet at Tampico.

We have the official account of the surrender of the city of Angel, California, to Gen. Flores, on the 24th of September—27 Americans were taken prisoners, and three wounded one Mexican killed.

The remains of Watson, Ridgely and other Baltimoreans, arrived at New Orleans in the 'Alabama.' Lieut. Boyle of Washington, died on the passage.

Gen. Scott and staff left two days previous in haste for Camargo. Going up the River they met a steamer with the mail bringing intelligence that part of the corps of observation belonging to Santa Anna's army was encamped and that Gen. Wool had joined Gen. Worth at Saltillo, as Gen. Twiggs and Quitman, as per previous accounts.

Gen. Patterson's division had crossed the river at San Fernando, five days previous, and would soon reach Victoria, its destination.

Gen. Taylor, it was thought, would no doubt return home as soon as Scott took command.

When patterson reaches Victoria, all the passes to San Luis will be shut up.

Advices from Tampico to the 30th ult., report everything quite and orderly.

Mr. Chase, former United States Consul, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Tampico.

A ship from Norfolk of yesterday's date, received here by steamboat *Osceola*, reports that the steamship *Mississippi* had just arrived there from Anton Lizardo 29th ult. On the 20th December, Commodore Perry, with several vessels, took possession of Laguna; and destroyed all the enemy's guns and munitions of war found in the forts and the town.

The *Mississippi* captured a Mexican schooner called the *Amelia*, and sent her into New-Orleans for sale.

From an examination of further files of Mexican papers, no direct action appear to have been had upon the subject of the war by the Mexican Congress.

P. S.—10 o'clock, P. M.—Commodore Perry arrived at Washington this evening in the Osceola from Norfolk and confirms all I have stated relative to the taking of Laguna. Advices from the city of Mexico report that our expedition against Laguna was completely successful.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 30.

Further News from New Mexico—Reported Defeat of the Dragoons.—In addition to what we stated in our paper yesterday, as derived from letters by the last express from Santa Fe, a gentleman of this city, connected with the army, has furnished us with the following extract from a letter from Fort Leavenworth by the last mail. If true, the news is painfully important. The letter says: 'We have dates from Santa Fe to November 15th.—Bergwin, with the dragoons, and also three companies of Col. Doniphan's regiment, have gone below to the assistance of the traders.—There is a rumor that sixty dragoons have been defeated by the Navajo Indians.' Lieut Noble, of the dragoons writes that he 'fears and believes the rumor is true.'

Slavery in New Territories.—The N. Y. Evening Post, in noticing Mr. Preston King's speech upon this subject, says:—

"The *fact* is but one way of settling the question, which the people will tolerate. The new acquisitions of territory must be exempt from the curse of slavery, and open to the emigration of free laborers from the north and west. It will be the wisdom of the south to consent to this arrangement early, as we believe most of the southern members had made up their minds to do, at the last session. The determination to insist upon the exclusion of slavery from the demand we may yet acquire, is far more earnest and firm than superficial politicians at Washington are aware of."

PROLONGATION OF THE SESSION.—Yesterday morning in the Senate, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Milliken of Dearborn, that the debate on the new Butler bill should cease at 12 o'clock, and that the Senate should proceed to vote on the bill. Up to that the friends of the bill had had free scope, and had consumed a great deal of time in speaking in its favor. Few of the speeches of the members as it was reported from the House had given their views at length, and it was stated that some thirty different amendments were pending, vitally affecting the great and important measure. The proposition thus suddenly to cut off debates and amendments, created much indignation among those who are called the opponents of the new measure; and *Mr.* Orth declared that he and twenty other *Senators* were ready to resign their seats, rather than thus be compelled to submit to "the gag."—This resolution was defeated, and another resolution was proposed by the "friends," the effect of which was to extend the session to a longer time than had been previously agreed to and which passed the Senate, and subsequently the House also. This resolution was the more ready agreed to, on account of the large number of bills, local and general, which otherwise would fail to pass for want of time.—Had the Butler bill been the only measure depending, the result might have been different. We hope now, at last, that the new bill will be so amended as to carry out in good faith the provisions which it was understood the bill of last year was to accomplish,—that is, that the canal and its lands and revenues should satisfy one half of the whole debt, while at the same time no injustice shall be inflicted upon any class of the creditors of the State. With this the people will be satisfied; and in our opinion they will be satisfied with nothing less.—*State Sentinel, Jan. 23.*

The Volunteers—The New-York state Legislature.—The Assembly to-day concurred in the joint resolution from the Senate, instructing our Representatives in Congress to secure the re-imbursement from the United States Treasury, to this State, of the moneys advanced by it, for the organization of its volunteers. The same body yesterday defeated the bill to extend the powers of the State to these same volunteers! They tacked to the bill, for the purpose of defeating it, a preamble assailing the government, under whose banner our citizens have enlisted, and branding with appropriate the cause in which they are engaged,—The "responsible majority" offered to pass the bill so perfaced, but found themselves too weak to give force to the insult. To-day they pass a resolution demanding a re-imbursement of their advances to the volunteers! A "re-imbursement" of epithet and imputation, is all that the resolution could possibly cover, for this is all that "the responsible majority" have desired to extend and they have failed even in that.

The contrast of profession and deeds which is conspicuous in most whig action, was never more so than in this canting pretence of whig solicitude for the volunteers, and the works which have tested its spuriousness.—*Albany Atlas.*

☞ Henry Clay has written to a member of the Kentucky Legislature, now in session, explicitly prohibiting the use of his name in connection with the vacancy in the Senate of the U. S. that will occur by the retirement of Mr. Mora head. His stated that the Hon. R. F. Letcher will be chosen.

FOREIGN NEWS.—From dates later news has reached N. York. Wheat had risen 2d (4cts.) the bushel. (70 lbs.) Western flour in bond sold at 32s. ($7 68 at the par of exchange, or about $7 30 at present prices of sterling money.)

INCREASE OF COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL.—The brig Reindeer arrived from Rio, brings late advices of a very important character.

Her dates are to the 25th of November.

The California Regiment had arrived there on their voyage round to Oregon.

Capt. Turner of the Regiment has returned in the Reindeer, bringing despatches from Mr. Wise, our Minister at Brazil, to this government.

A very serious difficulty had arisen between the Brazilian Government and Mr. Wise in relation to some American sailors who had been imprisoned at Rio, and whose release was demanded by Mr. Wise.

The Brazilian Government refused, and has requested the United States to recall Mr. W., and also has applied to our government to recall Commodore Rossean, of the American Squadron on that station.

In consequence of this difficulty, Mr. Wise had refused all intercourse with the Brazilian government, on the occasion of the Baptism of the infant Princess Isabella.

He also refused to illuminate on that festival in common with the Diplomatic Agents of Foreign Governments, and Commodore Rossean had refused to give any salute.

In consequence of these proceedings, the Upper House of the Brazilian Parliament had voted the expulsion of Rossean from the country, giving him only six hours notice to leave.

The bill was defeated in the Lower House, whereupon many members of the Upper House resigned their seats in the midst of great excitement.

The presence of the California Regiment was a great support to Mr. Wise, and strengthened him in the firm stand he took against the Brazilian Government.

Harbors and Rivers.—The following are the appropriations proposed in the bill introduced into the House of Representatives a few days since:

Breakwater at Burlington, Lake Champlain $10,000; Breakwater at Plattsburg, $10,000; Steam Dredge on Lake Champlain, $9,000; Harbor at Port Ontario, $5,000; Harbor at Oswego, $1,500; Big Sodus Bay, $5,000; Harbor at the mouth of Genessee river, $10,000; Oak Orchard Harbor, $5,000; Dredge boat for Lake Ontario, $20,000; Harbor at Buffalo, $10,000; Harbor at Dunkirk, $10,000; Harbor at Erie, $20,000; Grand river Harbor, $5,000; Harbor at Cleveland, $15,000; Harbor at Sandusky City, $10,000, River Raisin Harbor, $8,000; Dredge-boat on Lake Erie, $30,000; Harbor at St. Joseph $10,000 Harbor at Michigan City, $20,000; Harbor at Milwaukie, $10,000; Harbor at Chicago, $20,000; Dredge-boat on Lake Michigan, $20,000 Breakwater at Stanford Ledge, Maine, $10,000 Harbor at Boston, $10,000; Harbor at Bridgeport, Ct. $10,000; Harbor at Newark, New Jersey $5,000, Harbor at Providence, Rhode Island, $3,000; Delaware Breakwater, $50,000; Harbor at Baltimore City, $15,000; Harbor at Havre de Grace, Maryland, $3,000; Hog Island Channel, Charleston City, $20,000; Savannah Harbor, $40,000, Harbor at Mobile, Alabama, $3,000; Obstruction in the Hudson river, $50,000; Ohio river above the falls, at Louisville, $50,000; Ohio river below the falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers provided, that at this, a sum not to exceed $50,000 may be applied to the improvement of the harbor at St. Louis, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, $200,000; Raft of Red river, $50,000; Harbor works heretofore constructed on the Atlantic coast, $20,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 25, 1847.

Mr. Tiger:

Dear Sir,—This is the day the two Houses had fixed on for adjournment, but we have extended the time until Thursday next. We may get through with the business before that time, and if so will adjourn sooner. There are a large number of bills yet to be acted on, and I have no doubt some will pass that ought not, and others that would benefit the people fail for want of time—which will always be the case as long as the people suffer their representatives to leave the capitol for their homes before the session has closed. A number of members left yesterday morning, and I should not be surprised if we had not a quorum to do business this morning, if the ayes and noes are called, which is sure to be the case. This is not as it should be, and my word for it, not as it would be if the people understood the way in which the public business is transacted at the close of every session. I never would forgive a representative for absenting himself before the final adjournment without some justifiable cause, and that cause one he could not leave known at the time of his election, or previous to his leaving home. If the session was but six weeks long, I would rather be out of my seat the first four weeks than the last three days so far as the interests of my constituents are concerned.

There have been several bills passed that our citizens are interested in, one of which is the bill suspending the sales of canal land, which I see noticed in your paper. There has been a very exciting and animated discussion going on in the Senate for the last four days on the Butler bill; it was engrossed on Saturday evening be a vote of 25 to 19. I sent you the bill as it passed the House of Representatives: there have been 20 or 30 amendments made in the Senate, but they do not materially change the principles of the bill from what they were when it passed the House. I have no doubt of its final passage, unless there should not be a quorum present. I presume you know, and if you do not, a number of my constituents do, that I have felt more interest in seeing an honorable arrangement made with our bondholders this winter than all other matters that would or could come before it. We had every assurance from Mr. Butler that the bill of last session would be accepted by our creditors, and they themselves published a notice that it would be accepted, if a few slight amendments were made to perfect the bill, so that the object that both parties had in view could be carried out in good faith—but nothing that would materially change the principles of the old bill. This I thought was reasonable, and I was prepared to do any thing to perfect and carry out this object and intent of the act of last session. You see, and the rest of my constituents, must judge whether our creditors and their agent have complied with their declarations; you must be the judges whether the amendments proposed by Mr. Butler to the two Houses of the General Assembly were very slight: it is for you, and the people that I represent to say whether these amendments materially affect or change the principles of the law of last session: it is for you and the tax payers of my district to justify or condemn my votes against the present bill. I voted against the engrossment, and shall vote against its passage if I should live to be present when the vote is taken.

The old bill compelled our creditors to advance $3,250,000, and complete the canal in four years, or forfeit it the canal to the bonds;—or if it did not, it was at least so understood. If they complied with their contract, all the priority they were to have over the rest of our creditors was in the *interest* on the one-half the bonds they surrendered, after the money advanced for the completion of the canal should have been repaid. By this bill they only advance $800,000, and have priority of *principal as well as interest* on one half of all the bonds surrendered after they have received back all they have advanced. There are many other changes materially affecting the principles of the bill. I disliked the priority of the old bill, although it was only for interest, more than any other feature that it contained.

The only apology I can offer for not writing before is, that I feared I could say nothing that would interest you. I have been able to get most of the business through that has been entrusted to my hands.

I presented a petition on Thursday, on the subject of a chain and ball gang, but it will be impossible to get a law passed, I fear, this session.—The Goshen Road charter has passed the Senate, and I think the House. The Lima Road charter is amended. I received a petition from Ben Ferrand, but so late I fear I shall not be able to get a law passed for her relief. What will be the fate of the bill putting one dollar more on every eighty acres of land, and 15 cents more on every hundred dollars of town property in Allen county, I cannot tell. Mr. Parker has got the subject before the House.

There is a vacant chair immediately on my left hand, formerly occupied by the lamented Mr. Cuppy; and one immediately on my right that has been vacated for several days, owing to the extreme illness of Senator Taber; but I am happy to say for the last two days he is much better and considered out of danger; but he will not be able to be in his seat again this session.

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM ROCKHILL.

☞ **The first effect** of a bilious climate on the human system is to produce torpor and inactivity of the Liver, thereby preventing the natural and free discharge of bile. All know the lurking nature of the poison that produces Fever and Ague, and its kindred diseases. A sallow complexion, capricious appetite, and occasional pains in the side, are often the only symptoms to warn of impending danger. The operation of Dr. GEDDES's INDIA CHOLAGOGUE is to counteract this miasmal influence, by producing activity of the biliary organs, and a healthy, natural discharge of bile from the system.

This most useful medicine is sold by DR. L. BEEBER, Columbia Street, Fort Wayne.

☞ **Exposure to the Sun at mid day and damp cool air of evening** as one of the main exciting causes in the productions of BILIOUS FEVERS, FEVER and AGUE, CHILL FEVER, &c.

Its effect upon the system is to produce inactivity of the liver, thus preventing a free discharge of bile, next follows the sallow and sunken complexion, loss of appetite, pains in the side, back, and head; these symptoms cannot be mistaken, they are the sure prognostications of Bilious and Chill Fevers, Agues, &c. The operation of DR. MARKENZIE'S TONIC FEBRIFUGE, will effectually counteract the miasmatic action produced on the system by restoring activity to the Liver and Biliary organs, causing a healthy discharge of bile, cleansing the system of all morbid secretions, restoring the digestive functions and giving tone and strength to the stomach and system.

See advertisement in another column.

For sale by W. SMITH & Co.

Agents, Fort Wayne.

Hoadley, Phelps & Co., Who esale Agents, New York.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL,
Fort Wayne, Jan 30, 1847.

The produce market has been quite lively for the past week, and the amount of grain and flour brought in has been extremely large. The greater part of the Flour has been stored, as $3,95 was asked and buyers would not give more than 3,60. Wheat is brisk at 55 a 56. Corn 18 a 22; Oats 16; Rye 28; Potatoes are quite scarce and would command 31 or perhaps 37 for a good sound article. Butter 10; Eggs 8 a 10. Pork comes in sparingly and meets ready sale at $2,25 a 2,50: Beef 2½.—Salt 1,75.

Farmers would do well to improve the present opportunity of good roads, and bring in their produce. They can always get as high a price here as the state of the eastern markets will warrant and not unfrequently even higher. There is a good supply of goods in the place which our merchants are anxious to sell at very low prices—lower perhaps than any other place in the State. Farmers who have but little to sell might find it to their advantage to come here to buy, as such bargains could be gotten as would more than pay the expense of the trip and to find the right place to get goods cheap all they would have to do would be to examine our advertising columns.

Freight to New-York will probably be down to a reasonable rate in the Spring. Flour will be about $1,50 to 1,75.

In *New-York* at the latest advices, the market had rather an upward tendency, the foreign news showing a small advance in England. Genesee Flour sold at 5,62 a 5,68; Wheat 1,15 a 1,18; Rye 80 a 86; Corn 71 a 75: Pork is quite in demand at $10 for prime or $12 for mess; Lard 7½. Ashes, Pots, 5,00 Pearls 5,50.

In *Cincinnati* Hogs have gone up to 3,75 a 4,00. The supply is ascertained to be far short of that of last year, and as the demand is good, prices have advanced.

TO THE CHARITABLE.

Owing to the pressing necessities of many destitute families in this city, it is suggested that all persons charitably disposed, who have it in their power, dispose for the relief of the destitute such provisions or clothing as they may desire to contribute, at the store of Barnett & Nelson to be distributed by J. B. Dubois Esq. Overseer of the Poor to Office.

It is known that many persons will avail themselves of an opportunity to afford this kind of relief; and by the adoption of this plan, articles of food that are required at the table of many families and thrown away, would be very acceptable if not highly palatable to those crying from hunger—and cast off garments and old bedding to warm those that are shivering with cold.

It is hoped that this will be a sufficient invitation to extend the hand of benevolence.

MARRIED—On the 28th inst., by J. B. Dubois, Esq., JOSEPH PHILLIPS to Miss AMY BOYLS, all of Allen county, Indiana.

DIED—In this city, on Tuesday morning, 26th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, MARIA REESE, aged about 30 years—formerly from Troy, New York.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed by the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the twentieth day of February, 1847, at the court house door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit:—Town No. Nu twenty-one (21) in Hedekill's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, and so much or so much as will be sufficient to satisfy the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Esek B. Patsfield, at the suit of George W.

NEW BOOKS,
Direct from the City,
BY GLENN'S EXPRESS.

THE first assortment of *SCHOOL BOOKS* ever offered in this city, and a good assortment of *Miscellaneous books*, and *Stationery*, are now to be had at

The City Book-store,

Opposite A. B. Mal ers; all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or good clean cotton and linnen RAGS.

Amongst my present stock are the following books: The Exhaustive series complete, consisting of the following books: McGuffey's spelling & reading, nos. 1 to 5—Ray's Arithmetic, nos. 1 to 3—making the best series of school books ever offered to the public. Also, Elementary spellers, Sanders's spellers and readers, Adams', Davies', Pinck's, Pulbert's and Colburn's arithmetics—Bullion's, Kirkham's, Murray's and Smith's English Grammars—Philosophys, Chemistrys and Botanys, Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries—Mosse's, Mitchell's, Olney's Gazetter's and Peter Parley's Geographys—Histories of the United States—Watts on the mind, Bullion's Latin Grammars and Readers, Anthon's Latin and Greek Works for the use of schools, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionaries, Algebras and Geometrys.

The miscellaneous works consist of Historical, Biographical and Theological works, travels and adventures, piracys, shipwrecks and wars, poetry and romance book, Bibles, large & small, Dutch and English—hymn books, prayer books, concordance, letter writers, cook books, and cheap publications.

Stationery.—Cap and letter paper, different qualities, [suitable for country trade and schools] quills, steel pens, ink, wafers, wafer cups, sand and sand boxes, sealing wax, letter stamps, envlops, transparent wafers, copy books, blotting paper, tissue paper, perforated paper, drawing paper, sliding scales, pencils, maps, blank books (full and half bound), slates and pencil s, primers, reading books, almanacs Dutch and English, music paper, school certificates, ink stands, and a variety too numerous to particularize.

I have call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED by the subscriber, One Hundred Tons of good clean cotton and Linnen Rags, for which the highest cash price be paid, on delivery at his store.

D. W. BURROUGHS.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 28, 1847. y30

PRINTS ONLY.
Spring Styles, 1847.
LEE & BREWSTER,
44, CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Beg leave to inform Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have received, and are now exhibiting, at *The same house exclusively for printed Calicoes,*

600 CASES,
Comprising all the
New Spring styles,
of *British, French,* and *American Manufacture*; which in ADDITION to their usual stock, renders their assortment one of the most beautiful and attractive in the city; and having, *just* been purchased for

CASH AND SHORT CREDIT,

Are offered by the piece or package, on the *same terms*, at and below manufacturers prices.

Catalogues of prices [corrected daily,] are placed in the hands of buyers.

Purchasers will inform themselves of the state of the market, and be well repaid for an examination, even if they do not purchase.

L. & B. have peculiar advantages for executing orders for prints, which are respectfully solicited.

LEE & BREWSTER,
y49 44 Cedar street, New York.

Portrait Painting,
At the room over Mr. Axtell's New York Liquor Store, west of the Washington Hall.

D. CRAPFT informs the public that he has arrived in this city, and is prepared to paint Likenesses in superior style at reasonable prices. Those who would like to have their Portraits taken can be warranted CORRECT LIKENESSES, *or no charge made.*

Miniatic and Old Fellows' Sprees neatly painted on Satin or Lambskin.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 23, 1847. y29

Sale of School Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Auditor and School Commissioner of Wells County, will offer *for sale*, at the Court house door in Bluffton, on the first Saturday in April next, at 12 o'clock on said day, the whole of section No. 16, town 29 north, of range 13 east, lying in Adams County, Indiana. Terms made known on the day of sale.

L. S. GROVE, County Auditor,
MICHAEL WHITMER, S. Com'r
Bluffton, Jan. 15, 1847. ($2 50) 16w29

SHADE & AYLSWORTH
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.
Fort Wayne, Ind. Jan. 29, 1847.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Riley Merrill, vs. Anna Merrill. } Allen Circuit Court.

COMES now said complainant and files his Bill of Complaint, &c., and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court, upon the testimony of a disinterested witness, that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana: Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, Anna Merrill, to appear on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden on the second Monday of February next, in the Court House in and county of Allen, and answer to said bill, or the same will be taken as confessed.

R. E. FLEMING, Clerk A. C. C.
F. P. RANDALL,
Solicitor for Complainant.
Jan. 15 1847. 3w29—Pr fee, $2

NEW YORK
Wine & Liquor Store,
Three Doors West of the Washington Hall, Columbia-Street, Fort Wayne In.

S. ANTELL, Agent for an importing House in the city of New York, informs the citizens of Northern Indiana that he has now for sale as above, a large and genuine stock of WINES, LIQUORS, &c. which he will sell at ew York Prices and Transportation. He would particularly direct attention to his genuine Port Wine and Brandy which are warranted Pure as Imported, and superior to any ever brought to the place. Common Liquors—Brandies, Gins, &c. at very reduced prices.

Merchants and Tavern Keepers are invited to call and examine the stock, and satisfy themselves of the fact that they can purchase here on as favorable terms as in Cincinnati or New York.

January 9, 1847. 3m—27

CEMENT, or Water Lime for Cisterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale by
S. HANNA & SONS.

MEN and BOYS' CAPS, of every description and quality, for sale by
SHADE & AYLSWORTH.

A LPACCA, Cashmere and Gingham a beautiful assortment, for sale low, at
26 *Shade & Aylsworth's.*

SUPERIOR DRIED APPLES for sale at
26 *Shade & Aylsworth's.*

ANY quantity Bleached Muslin can be bought LOW, at the Ohio Cash Store of
26 *Shade & Aylsworth.*

10,000 YARDS SHEETING, for sale by
SHADE & AYLSWORTH.

SHAWLS of all grad s, from 50cts upwards, For Sale by
26 SHADE & AYLSWORTH.

STONE JUGS—300 Gallons Stone Jugs all sizes, very cheap.
H. B. REED.

Jas. M. Cushman, M. D.
Of the University of the City of New York; Fellow of the Encaenian Society, and Member of the Crosby School of Medicine;

EMBRACING the opportunity of the publication of this "NOTICE," desires to offer his sincere thanks to the community in general, and to his former patrons more especially, for the very liberal support they have been pleased to extend him, and to renew to them his assurance that neither his time nor attention shall be spared those who may see fit to favor him with a continuance of their patronage. Dr. C. would likewise acknowledge his obligations to many of his Professional Brethren and to numerous other friends, who are residents of different portions of Indiana, and of the adjoining states of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, for the disinterested recommendations of his professional attainments they have thought proper to give those who were afflicted in their immediate vicinities, thereby inducing them to visit Fort Wayne with the hope of receiving relief from Medical Treatment, or from a Surgical Operation.

To those patients who have sought me from a distance, labouring under the influence of different forms of the sun bathtone disease; and who have returned home in the enjoyment of health to their relations of their families and friends; who, once blind now see;—once deaf now hear;—once maimed, but under the vivifying influence of those agents which alone possess the requisite therapeutic principles, are now perfectly and cheerfully restored;—to you I point as living evidences of the efficacy of the healing art; and to your kind suggestions look for much of my future patronage, not doubting that you will cheerfully communicate to your afflicted friends and neighbors such information as may prove in reference to the success which has attended my Medical and Surgical Practice. I have reason to believe that you will do me that justice with in every due those who have passed many years of the best portions of their lives in the most liberally endowed *Institutions*, Eye and Ear Infirmaries, and Hospitals, to acquire an intimate and minute acquaintance with every branch of Medical and Surgical Science.

Dr. Cushman would likewise present his love to the afflicted: that he has availed himself of every opportunity to make himself familiar with all the latest discoveries and practices in that most important branch of the art which has not unjustly been called

NEW SURGERY

since it has sprung up, or rather undo such astounding advances within the last eight or ten years only, that it may be almost said to date its very birth and existence within that short period of time. The public will readily anticipate that I allude to the entire department of 1st, AMPLASTY, or to some call it, *Autoplasty*, or the restoration of destroyed parts, and reparation of deformities, as of the Nose, Lips, Cheek, &c.

2d, SUBCUTANEOUS SURGERY, or *Tenotomy*, and *Myotomy*, meaning the subcutaneous section or division of *Tendons, Muscles, Bridles, Aponeuroses, Fascia, Synovial Capsules, Articular Ligaments, Cartilages, Bones, &c.* Our operations are also directed for the most partial deformities proceeding from Abnormal Muscular Contradions, alterations, and distortions of the *Limbs, Feet, Hands, Neck, Spine, &c.* In a word he will accept and prescribe for all cases of deformity which in his judgment are likely to experience relief from Medical Treatment or from a Surgical Operation.

Dr. C. would further invite the attention of the afflicted to that branch of practice with which, since his residence in this country, his name has been more intimately connected, to wit—

Opthalmic Surgery,
or the treatment of Diseased, Weak, and
INFLAMED EYES.

This is a branch of Surgery imperfectly understood by the profession generally, and the unprecedented success which has thus far attended Dr. C's operations needs only to be known to be appreciated. I annually receive more *Patients* to treat for the numberless diseases to which this organ is exposed than all the Physicians within two hundred miles.

Chronic Inflammation of the Eyelid, or Sore Eyes

Of however long standing, can be efficaually and permanently cured.

FILMS, *Specks, &c.*, removed and *CURED WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATION.*

CATARACTS removed by any of the operations known to the Profession.

STRABISM

commonly called *Squinting*, can be cured in a few seconds, and the operation is free from pain or danger.

Intimately connected with Opthalmic is

Aural Surgery,

or the treatment of the various diseases to which the EAR is obnoxious

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind this almost entirely neglected branch of art has of late received at the hands of the educated Physician that consideration which its importance so superiously demands, In consequence the unfortunate sufferer is daily receiving the benefit of those investigations, and is no longer abandoned to his fate, nor compelled to seek relief in the employment of nostrums which it would be too charitable to regard as merely harmless unmeaning quotation. Upon a minute examination of the various which deranges the cause of hearing, we find the following to be the most common:

ACUTE OTITIS,

Inflammation of the *Membrane Tympani*; Chronic Inflammation of the *Auricle* of the *Meatus; Polypus; Fungus; Vegetation of the Canal; Aphthæ, or Herpatic Ulcerations; Foreign Bodies in the Meatus; Insects in the Ear; Functional Derangement of the Acoustic Nerve; Derangement of the Tympanic Nerves, or Otalgia*; Chronic Indammation with inordinate Secretion; and the various forms of CHRONIC OTITIS.

These can be in the most part be perfectly and permanently cured, and thus Restore the full

PHYSIOLOGY OF HEARING.

OFFICE—At the American House.
Fort Wayne, Jan. 1, 1847. y27

Sale of School Lands.

THE undersigned, Auditor and School Commissioner of Adams County, will expose at public sale on Saturday the 6th day of March A. D. 1847, at the Court House in the town of Decatur, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day. Congressional School sec. no. 16 in town no. 28 north of range no. 15 east.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM TROUT, Aud. A. C.
J. N. LITTLE, Sc. Com.
Decatur, Dec. 26, 1846. 1626

THE
COLUMBUS INSURANCE CO.,
Of Columbus, Ohio,

INSURES against loss or damage by fire, on the most like al terms, and adjusts its losses promptly and honorably.

Ten per cent of the premium paid will be returned to the insured in case the risk terminates without loss to the Company.

The Company is abundantly responsible to meet all losses as they occur.

Applicati n for insurance can be made to the subscriber at his office in Fort Wayne.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Agent.
Jan. 1, 1847. 26tf

A large assortment of New Style Prints, from 6cts to 20cts per yard, for sale by
26 SHADE & AYLSWORTH.

A Large and good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinnets and Kentucky Jeans, of all qualities and prices, at
26 *Shade & Aylsworth.*

SHAWLS of all grades from 50 cents upwards at BARNETT & NELSON's.

A Fine lot of Ladies' and Misses' MUFFS just received and offered low at EDSALLS.

MUSLIN de Laines, Alpaccas, and Merinoes, a splend assortment, very low.
Dec. 19 CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

ARTIFICIALS, Winter Ribbons, cloak Cords and Tassells, and attacks of other Fancy Articles. CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

BLUE, black, and fancy ALPACCAS for sale cheap at EDSALLS'.

D. NICHOLS. [1837.] P. HOAGLAND
NICHOLS & HOAGLAND,
(Successors to Nichols & Co.
Forwarding, Produce, and Commission Merchants,
At the old stand of Nichols & Co.
FORT WAYNE, IA.

Particular attention given to consignments of Wheat, Flour, and other Produce for sale in the eastern markets, and liberal advances made, if required.

—REFER TO—

Peckham, Brown & Co.; E. Harkell & Co; Smith, Broncon, & Co, M. L. Collins & Co. *Toledo, O.* John Hoffstter, Esq.; Kimbadey, Pease, & Co. H. S. Hawley, ... *Buffalo.* Ayres & Tonit; Kent, Pease, & Co. *New York.* Springer & Whiteman; S. R. Hawley; Charles McKennell & Co ..... *Cincinnati* Hawes, Gray, & Co. ..... *Boston*
Fort Wayne, Jan. 1, 1847. y26

Medical Notice.

DRS. AYRES & ROWAN will give their attention to the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country, and will at any hour promptly attend those who may wish their services.

Office, east door to Hill, Wilson & Co's store. Residence, near the Presbyterian Church.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 7, 1846.

GLOVES.—Buckskin Mittens and Gloves; also Huskins Ladies' and gentlemen's kid and colored Gloves, a superior article, at
Dec. 19 EDSALLS.

SHORTS, BRAN AND SHIP STUFFS.—For sale at very low prices at the City Mill; also Corn Meal for sale: Flour by the barrel or retail.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

A Large assortment of new style Prints, from six cts. to twenty cts. per yard, for sale by
Dec 12. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

150 Looking Glasses of all sizes, for sale lower than ever before offered in this market. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar.

NOTICE is hereby given to all such as are troubled with Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Liver Complaint, and Consumption. That Doctor Andrew Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, is a safe and certain cure for these diseases; a few dozen bottles of which have just been received on consignment at the Book Store on Columbia street, and are now offered for sale to those who *prefer sound lungs and good health to consumption and the grave.* This is no humbug as you may learn from the following certificates, from persons whom you may consult personally or by letter, as to the truth of the things set forth in said certificates.

CERTIFICATES.

Astonishing Cure!!

Of Mrs. Benj. Smith, living on the north side of Ann street, one square north of the Cincinnati Hospital.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with a violent cough, which settled on her lungs and rushed her so low that her physician could do no more for her. She exhibited precisely the same symptoms as my daughter did before her death (she having died with the same disease) and all our friends were convinced she would live but a short time longer. I was at this time recommended to try Dr. Rogers' celebrated Syrup of Liverwort and Tar. With little or no hope I procured a bottle of the agent in this city, and upon returning I found my wife absolutly struggling with her cough. I commenced giving her the medicine—a teaspoonful every hour, for forty-eight hours—which raised her as by a miracle. I have since administered it in smaller doses, which has brought her to the use of the fourth bottle, and she is now doing her house-work as usual. I have not the slightest doubt that she would have been in her grave but for this invaluable medicine; and I return my sincere thanks to the animant inventor of it, and do most urgently recommend all persons afflicted with any disease of the lungs to give it a trial.

BENJ. SMITH.

I certify that my husband's statement of my case above, is strictly correct in every particular, and most cordially join him in grateful thanks for the benefit I have derived from this valuable medicine. ABIGAIL SMITH.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13th, 1845.

From Justice Finch, Esq., John street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati.

This is a very serious case of spitting of blood, which was cured by this medicine in an incredibly short time, and which there is no doubt would have terminated in a fatal case of consumption.

This is to certify, that, having been afflicted with a most distressing cough, attended with much pain, particularly at night, which was extremely troublesome as to break my rest continually, and affecting my lungs to such a degree that I was continually spitting blood; and having placed myself on a physician's care for a considerable length of time without obtaining any relief, and seeing no prospect of being cured, but on the contrary the symptoms continuing to increase, I was induced to try a portion of Dr Rogers' remedy, and am happy to state that as effects exceeded by far my most sanguine expectations, inasmuch as it removed the pain immediately, and abated the cough, and in a very short time cured it entirely, and stopped the spitting of blood, and ultimately healed my lungs soundly; in fine, restored me to perfect health. I will only add that I consider it, without exception, the best preparation for the diseases it is intended for, now before the public; and I would strongly recommend all persons suffering under any disease of the lungs to try this medicine without delay. J. FINCH.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5, 1844.

From the Honorable Judge Burke. Cin. O

I am well acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. I may add, that I can fully corroborate what he has said with regard to the medicine from my own experience having used it myself with the most decided benefit. I consider it valuable.

WILLIAM BURKE.

Cincinnati, Aug. 12, 1845.

From the Wife of G. W. Haley, City Missionary and Pastor in charge of Haley Chapel.

I have been afflicted with my lungs for several years; have tried various prescriptions with but little success. Last winter I was advised by a female acquaintance to try Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar. I used several bottles and found great relief, and would recommend it to such as are suffering with diseased lungs as an excellent medicine.

Cincinnati, Aug. 12, 1845.

A remarkable case of Mrs. Hiram Plummer, of Consumption, who resides on Main, between 8th and 9th streets, Cincinnati, O.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Andrew Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, in my family, and have found it to be a most excellent remedy for consumption. My wife having been afflicted with that disease, and under the care of two of our best physicians for upwards of two years, at the end of which time one of them declined further attendance, declaring he could be of no further service. She then commenced using the above Syrup, and continued until she had consumed two bottles, which proved sufficient to restore her to her usual health. I believe it to be a public benefit, and furnish this certificate to assist in making its virtues known. H. PLUMMER.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1845.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, should make no delay till they call as above directed, at the Book Store, and get some of the genuine article; and there they will find one who has proved its efficacy himself.

D. W. BURROUGHS.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 12, 1846. 22—3m

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.—A full assortment can be found at EDSALL'S.
No 27, 1846.

40 bales of Sheeting, for sale by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

140 sacks Rio Coffee; 20 chests Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Imperial Teas of choice quality, for sale low by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

CASSIMERES, Broad Cloths, Satinets, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, &c. can be bought cheaper at Chittenden & Orff's Farmers' Depot than any other place this side of Tuspico.

COTTON YARN and WOOL Rolls for sale at the Farmers' Depot.

KID GLOVES, Ladies' and gentlemen's, at CHITTENDEN & ORFF'S.

LOOKING GLASSES, all sorts and sizes.
CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

TOBACCO of all qualities (except poor) always kept on hand in abundance. Those who wish something very desirable in this line can be accommodated at all times with an extra article. BARNETT & NELSON.

TEAS.—We don't allow any person to lead us in this line. The lovers of this delicious beverage can safely depend upon getting a prime article at BARNETT & NELSON's.

County Orders, County Orders!
$200 ALLEN County Orders, and $200 ADAMS County Orders, for sale by
Fort Wayne, Dec. 7. B. W. OAKLEY & Co.

SIMMONS', Collins', and White & Olmstead's AXES for sale by B. W. OAKLEY & Co.

TIN PLATE.—50 boxes Tin Plate for sale by
Dec. 10 1846 B. W. OAKLEY & Co.

COOPER STUFF WANTED.—Hamilton & Williams wish to purchase Red Oak Staves and Heading for flour barrels, delivered at their mill. They will also pay the customary price for good flour barrels made of seasoned stuff.
Dec. 12, 1846.

READY-MADE CLOTHING very cheap at BARNETT & NELSON'S.

SKIRTS of our entirely new style; also Grass and Corded white and colored do. for sale at BARNETT & NELSON'S.

MEN'S and Boys' CAPS of every description and quality for sale by
Dec. 1846. BARNETT & NELSON.

Notice.

S. & W. S. EDSALL begs leave to return thanks to their old customers for their past favors, and respectfully informs them and the public generally, that they are now receiving direct from New York, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Iron Nails, Window Glass, &c., &c., in short, they think they have a full stock, comprising nearly every article usually kept in mercantile establishments in the west, and as usual, they intend to do a cash business, or for ready pay only, they flatter themselves that they are offering their goods as low as any establishment in the city
Nov. 28, 1846

AXES.—Collin's large medium size, and Ohio Broad Bitt Axes, for sale cheap by
Nov. 26, 1846. S. & W. S. EDSALLS.

IRON Cut 20 Nails, just the thing for heading flour barrels, for sale at EDSALLS.

CLOAKING CLOTH.—1 piece fine Black French Cloth, a nice article for Ladies Cloaks, just received and for sale at EDSALLS.

FOR OVERCOATS.—Gold mixed, Blue and Blue Black, Beaver Cloths, a good article for sale at EDSALL'S.
Nov. 21, 1846.

MACKINAW BLANKETS.—The finest article of Blue and White heavy Mackinaw Blankets for Overcoats and Bed Covers, for sale very cheap at EDSALL'S.
Nov. 21, 1846.

JAMES HUMPHREY, JOHN BROWN.
Marble Tomb Stones.
HUMPHREY & BROWN

WISH to inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, and Northern Indiana, that they have just received five tons of Marble Slabs for Tombstones from the Vermont Quarries, which they will finish and engrave in good style, and according to the wishes of their customers. Prices lower than ever. Persons wishing tombstones are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, shop at the old stand, on the canal, west of Ewing's warehouse.

TO SUBSCRIPTERS.—We will wholesale a part of our marble at a small advance on cost. We keep always a stock of common stone on hand for building and other purposes, and do stone cutting and stone work of all kinds, as well and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the west.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to for any thing in our line.
Nov. 28, 1846.

100,000 SEGARS.—We have just received from New York a choice lot of Segars of different brands. Persons wishing segars for private use can be accommodated with small boxes of one hundred each.
Nov. 21, 1846. E. D. BARTLETT.

FRUIT TREES.—A fine lot of FRUIT TREES of superior fruit just arrived and for sale at BARNETT & NELSON.
Nov 14, 1846.

C. A. GREY
INFORMS his friends and the public that he has just returned from the east with a full assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
which he has bought for cash on the most favorable terms, and is therefore enabled to sell much lower than those who buy on credit can possibly afford to do.

Gotten up Almanacks for 1847; Children's Toys; Looking Glasses; Glasses Pictures; Slates; and a variety of Fancy Articles extremely low.

Persons desiring to make the most of their money and to get the best articles at the lowest prices will find Grey's old stand the very place they want.
Nov. 14, 1846.

EDWARD F. COLERICH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the Payment of Taxes, Purchase and Sale of Lands, and Examination of Titles in Northern Indiana.

☞ OFFICE—Room No. 1, Court House.
Nov. 17—y

2000 yds Heavy Hemp Bagging; also a few pieces very cheap Carpeting; a full assortment of Mouse and Sole Lines.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Quinine.
JUST received a large supply of the best of French and German Quinine, for sale very cheap. None need shake with the Ague now for the want of Quinine. L. BEECHER,
August 29, 1846.

GOLD PENCILS from $2,50 to $5, for sale by P. N. ADAMS.

WHITE FISH, White Fish in kits, and half bbls, just received and for sale at the Niagara Store by A. B. MILLER.
September 12, 1846.

100 DOZ. Patent WHEEL HEADS for sale at 31 cents each.
C. A. GREY.

NEW STYLE PRINTS.—We can't be beat in this line. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

S. STAKE & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ohio Liquors, Candles, and Family Groceries,
Columbia street (west of the Washington Hall,)
FORT WAYNE, Indiana
Nov. 28, 1846. y21

Ohio Cash Store.
SLADE & AYLSWORTH are receiving from New York at their Store in Hanna's Block, on the corner of Columbia and Barr streets, their supplies of

Fall and Winter Goods,
which have been selected with much care, and they flatter themselves at no low prices as any other stock that will be brought to this market during the season. The following comprises a portion of the leading articles:

FOR GENTLEMEN—25 Pieces Blue Black Blue Cadet Mixed, and Gold Mixed Cloths.

CASSIMERES.—20 Pieces Blue Black and Fancy Cassimeres.

30 Pieces Satinetts, all colors and qualities.

20 Pieces Kentucky Jeans.

15 Pieces Red, White, and Yellow Flannel, Canton Flannel, & Red Linseys; Unbleached & Bleached Muslin; Tick ing and Bullsilk Drilling.

FOR THE LADIES.—French Cassimere, the latest style, Cashmere, DeChase, Cashmere De Laine, Cashmere and Muslin De Laine Robes, Blue Black, Black, Changeable and Plaid Alpaccas; Ladies Canvas Gents Cravats; Ladies Kid, Silk and Cotton Gloves; Bonnet Ribband, Cap do; Silk, Worsted & Cotton Mitts Leghorn, Straw, Lawn and Cypress Bonnets.

PRINTS.—20 pieces Prints of the latest and most fashionable style.

Emblem and Scotch Ginghams, & plaid goods all Wool, for Ladies Dresses.

SHAWLS.—A few splendid Cashmere, Al-&c.

We would invite the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity to call and examine our GOODS before purchasing elsewhere, as our stock is well selected and will be sold at reduced profits. We will take in exchange for goods all kinds of produce.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 14, 1846. 19—y

Recapture of Monterey.
THE reported taking of Monterey by the Mexicans turned out to be a hoax; but there is no doubt that we are now receiving and opening the *best and cheapest lot of Goods* ever brought to the place.
W. SMITH & Co.
Nov. 14, 1846.

Fashionable Millinery.

MISS WELLS returns her acknowledgements to the Ladies of Fort Wayne and its vicinity for their liberal patronage, and invites them to call and examine her new

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AND FASHIONS,

she has on hand Bonnets of all kinds, Caps, Ribbands, Laces, Collars, Cravats, Silks, Velvets, some splendid winter Flowers and Plumes, great variety, besides many other articles too numerous to mention, and also Bonnets and Caps made to order, and also Bonnets of every description—all in the newest style and on the most reasonable terms.

Shop on Columbia st., opposite A. B. Miller's.
Nov. 14, 1846.

Fashionable Millinery.
MISS PAUL,
Fashionable Milliner, Berry-st. opposite the Market House.

VELVET, Silk and other Bonnets made to order in the latest fashions; also Straw and Leghorn Bonnets of every description, altered, cleaned and pressed in the neatest manner and most fashionable style. Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Oct. 31, 1846 17—6m

CANDLES! CANDLES!!—Superior Mould Candles warranted equal to any made in the United States, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. MILLER.
Nov. 14, 1846.

SEGARS! SEGARS!!—A. B. Miller offers for sale a large quantity of Spanish, half Spanish and American Segars, which will be sold at the lowest terms.
Nov. 14, 1846.

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS AND STAVES.—Wanted by A. B. Miller who will pay the highest market price in goods.
Nov. 21, 1846.

Fancy Painting.
W. H. HICKS would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the Painting Business still in all its various branches,—such as

Carriage, Sign, & Ornamental Painting,

Oil Cloth and transparent painting; Mezzotint painting on glass; Japanning on Iron, Tin, or Wood; Gilding on Silk, Satin, and Velvet.—Paper Hanging, Glazing, &c with the Imitation of all kinds of Fancy Wood and Marble. Also *Landscape and Historical Painting.*

Shop opposite Dennett's Rectified Whiskey and Clover Shop, where he has "Shingled" that he will not be surpassed in this section of country; and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a part of the public patronage. All orders executed in the neatest and most approved style, or no pay. Wm. W. HICKS.
August 1, 1846. y5

HOUSE ASHES.—Wanted at A. B. Miller's Ashery, and Soap & Candle Factory, eight cents per bushel will be paid on delivery.
Nov. 14, 1846.

Medical Notice.
DR. S. WOODWORTH, M. D. & J. W. DALEY M. D. have entered into a partnership in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Office for the present, at the former office of Dr. Dailey
Fort Wayne, Oct. 1, 1846.

ACKEREL, large No. 2's very fat and heavy, for sale at the MAGARA.

HARDWARE.—Butts, screws, Pankot and Table Knives, Candlesticks, Spinning Wheel Irons, Mannion Forks, Axes, Shovels, Hoes, &c., just received at the Farmer's Depot.
Oct. 21, 1846. CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

SPERM.—L.—A superior article of Winter Strain Sperm Oil. H. B. REED.

WRAPPING PAPER.—150 Reams Wrapping Paper of all sizes, and superior quality at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. H. B. REED.

WINDOW GLASS.—Received per Canal Boat Erie 100 Boxes Window Glass of all sizes and of the best brands, at a very small advance of the manufacturers prices
H. B. REED.

A Beautiful assortment of Bonnet, Cap, and Neck RIBBONS can be found at
E. D. BARTLETT'S.

STOVES, &C.
WE have now on hand and are offering for sale a large assortment of STOVES different styles and of the best quality.

Tin Plate by the box,
Copper Plate by the cwt.,
Sheet Iron by the ton,
Tin Ware in any quantity wholesale or retail,
Lag and Cable Chains,
Sad Irons, also a few boxes Axes for sale by
Sep. 26, 1846. H. W. OAKLEY & Co.

R. L. TAYLOR,
Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

HAVE ON HAND a small assortment of Piano Forte Strings, and am prepared to tune your Piano Fortes, replace broken strings, &c. Charges reasonable.
ROYAL L. TAYLOR.
Ft Wayne, Dec. 26, 1846. 26tf

STAKES of *Cloths* and *Satinetts* at wholesale or retail, at a reduction of 25 per cent from former prices. Country Merchants will be supplied at less prices than they have heretofore paid in New York.
Dec. 1 BARNETT & NELSON.

BOOTS and SHOES, cheap and good. La dies' Slippers as low as *three shillings*—and not very good at that.
BARNETT & NELSON.

BRASS SILVER SPOONS, for sale by P. N. Adams. Cheap as can be had in New York.

Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.
WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and the surrounding country that we have returned from the East, and are now receiving the largest stock of

STOVES,
Tin Plate, Copper, Sheet Iron, &c.

Ever brought to this market, which we offer for sale on the most reasonable terms at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept. 26, 1846. H. W. OAKLEY & Co.

STEEL BEAD No. 6, at 25 cents per bunch for sale by P. P. ADAMS.

NOTICE.—B. W. OAKLEY having associated himself in trade with Thos. McCulloch, the business hereafter will be conducted in the name and firm of B. W. Oakley & Co.
B. W. OAKLEY,
THOS. McCULLOCH.
Fort Wayne, Sep. 26, 1846.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 26, 1846. H. B. REED.

MUFFS, Muffs, only a few left, we will close our list cheap. E. D. BARTLETT

REITER'S
CONFECTIONARY,
One door north of Bonns & Co's Store, Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

THE Subscriber having commenced the Confectionary business in the store formerly occupied by Thorpe & Paige, is prepared to furnish all kinds of

CAKES, CANDIES, &c.

at wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms.—From his long experience and thorough knowledge of every branch of his business he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction and furnishing such an article as will make it to the advantage of dealers to purchase of him.

He also offers on favorable terms a variety of *Nuts, Dried Fruits &c. French Cordials,* a neat delicious article; Segars, &c. &c.

ICE CREAM and other Refreshments for Ladies and Gentlemen constantly on hand.

Parties supplied with Ice Cream, Cakes, &c. on the lowest terms. A. P. REITER.
August 22, 1846. 1tf 7

Land for sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, several valuable tracts of improved and wild lands, situated in Allen county. Persons wishing to settle in this county, would find this a favorable opportunity to procure a home. THOS. HAMILTON.
Nov. 29, 1845, 29

Hats and Caps.
HATS, Pine Nutria Fur, Hats Palm Leaf,
" Plain Pearl, " Boys' do
" Beaver Brim, " Leghorn,
" Wool Sporting, CAPS, Men's Cloth
" Leghorn, Plain, " Boys' do
" Double Rimmed, " Velvet.
BARNETT & NELSON.

SPERM OIL best quality, for sale by
S. HANNA & SONS.

EASTERN SOLE LEATHER for sale by
Aug. 26, 1846. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

LADIES' French Morocco and Kid SHOES and Gaiters, &c. just received at the store of
Aug. 26. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

B. W. OAKLEY & CO., may be found at all times at the old stand of B. W. Oakley, on Columbia street, two doors east of J. M. Tewksbury & Co's, where they will continue the manufacture of COPPER, TIN, and SHEET IRON in all its different branches. All work entrusted to them warranted done in the best possible manner.
September 26, 1846.

A FEW pieces of wide Blue Black Stuff for Mantillas, Cloaks and Fringes for the same can be had cheap at E. D BARTLETT'S.

A TINS for Bonnets and Ribbons to match a very pretty assortment at
E. D BARTLETT

WE have a splendid assortment of Shaded, Striped and plain French Merinoes, Plaid, Striped and Plain Alpaccas, Cashmeres Delaines, Silks, and Prints in abundance, cheaper than ever. E. D. BARTLETT.

FLOUR and Pinch CAKE'S cheap.
CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

200 Pairs Ladies and Gents India Rubber Shoes and Over Shoes, all styles
E. D. BARTLETT.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE
IS now in full blast, having just been filled up with a tremendous heap of goods. This like was never before seen in this part of the country, and the prices at which they are selling is perfectly astonishing.

E. MASON
Informs the citizens of north-eastern Indiana, that he has just received a full assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

and he is determined to show that some things can be done as well as others, and that goods can and will be sold in Fort Wayne as cheap as any other place this side of California.

The columns of the Sentinel would not contain an enumeration of a quarter of the things he has to sell; buyers had better therefore call and see for themselves. The assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts is just such as every body here wants, and at just such prices as every body will be satisfied with. The Calicoes are of the latest and best styles, and cheaper than ever. Flannels of all kinds and colors; Blankets; Linseys; Sheetings and Shirtings; Fancy Articles and Trimmings—a most splendid assortment.

Ladies, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., Gentlemen's and Youth's do. do.—a superior lot and well worth much more than will be asked for them.

GROCERIES.—A choice assortment of the finest qualities; fully equal to his last year's stock, which was received with such favor by all discriminating purchasers.

China, Glassware, Queensware, &c.

A full assortment of the neatest and latest styles and patterns.

Wholesale Department.
Country Dealers can replenish their stock at the Cheap Cash Store on as advantageous terms as in Buffalo or Cincinnati. I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of Goods bought expressly for the country trade, which I will sell on such terms as will enable buyers to retail at handsome profits, and yet sell cheaper than they have ever before done. E. MASON.
Oct. 20, 1846.

HAS COME.—150 ozs. Quinine arrived this morning and for sale at our usual low rate. H. B. REED.

More New Goods.
JUST received at the Banner Store, a full supply of New Goods. We are now busy opening and marking them so that further notice will be unnecessary. Call and see.
Nov. 7.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

H. B. REED is now receiving his fall stock of the above articles, which he offers to the customers at very LOW PRICES, & upon terms to suit. A

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS GOODS.

Great Arrival of Dry Goods at the

NEW YORK EMPORIUM,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

Direct from the Eastern Cities.

THE proprietors of the above well known establishment take this method of informing the Ladies of Fort Wayne and vicinity, and also their numerous customers in general that they have just received, and are still receiving from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, a very large stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Recently purchased by their special buyer and partner, Mr. I. N., at the above named markets. Before giving a list of their vast purchases, the proprietors thankfully acknowledge the generous support and patronage bestowed upon them by their numerous customers since they say at Fort Wayne: and in return, pledge themselves that their only endeavor shall be to supply all those who continue their favors with as perfect and genial goods as were ever brought to this market, and at prices to suit even the most fastidious buyer. F. & I. N. are now prepared to open the present Fall Campaign with a most superb assortment, and at prices to defy all competition.—We call now the attention of the fair ladies in particular, and our customers in general, to the following condensed list of our MAMOUTH STOCK.

Bedford, Lama, Victoria, Cheritta, Broche, Thibet, Cashmere, Merino, Silk and Tabbet SHAWLS and MANTILLAS.

DRESS GOODS—New style striped and fancy Silks; black and blue Gro de Suisse; De Rhin and Satinet heavy Polo Alto Satins, for genteel Wear; Cashmere d'Ecosse; Moslin de Lames, and graduated Robes; Alpaccas; Lamas; French and English Merinoes; Scotch Plaids, &c. &c. New styles of shaded and mohair CLOAKING, all wool and beautiful texture and quality. Also only one piece of superfine black French Habit Cloth, expressly manufactured for ladies' Cloaks, a very great bargain.

CAMBOONS.—A perfect assortment, latest style Calicoes, for fall trade, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard. SILK VELVET BONNETS, after the latest fashion, completely trimmed and furnished. Also a select stock of Gilt Buttons and French Artificial Flowers.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, from 75 cents to $10 per yard. JEANS AND KERSEYS—A large stock and very cheap. Also, very cheap, Matamoras stripes, and Rio Grande tweills.—Plain and twill LINEYS.

BLANKETS—Including a small lot of Blue Blankets, of the very largest size and of the best quality manufactured. CARPETS.—A few pieces very cheap.

FLANNELS, English and American, bwilled and white of every quality and color, to be sold very cheap. FUR and CLOTH CAPS. A general assortment of woolen, worsted and nothing Hose and Half Hose, Suspenders, black and fancy silk Cravats for ladies and gentlemen, Scarfs, Ties, Lawns, Jaconnet and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bobbins, and Sewing Cotton, Hoods and Cuffs for ladies. LINENS.—A large stock of Irish Linen, bleached and unbleached, very cheap. DOMESTICS.—Bleached and unbleached Shirting from 6¼ cents per yard and upwards. Also, a large stock of Sheetings, of every quality and width Remember the

New York Dry Goods Emporium,

Where the cheapest GOODS can be had at all times.

☞ Country Merchants and Peddlers will find our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT complete in every article suitable to this part of the country, and will be served at very low prices, and a suitable discount for cash. They will also find a lot of boots made ROOTS and SHOES, for sale from Manufacturers' prices.

N. B. We will strictly adhere hereafter to the CASH SYSTEM, and shall credit NO ONE, without distinction. The public can therefore get GREAT BARGAINS of us.

I. & I. NIRDLINGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries.

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received their FALL STOCK of GOODS, a large and general assortment, including almost every article needed in Town or Country, all of which they will sell as low as can be found in the market.

Their Stock embraces every variety of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods:

Among which are Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Flannels, Tickings, Alpacces, Muslins, Lacer, every variety of Prints, new style; Henry Sheetings, Wicking Batting, Cotton Yarn, long and short Reel. ALSO—

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Confessed prices very good Rio Coffee at 10 cts. per pound at retail, and lower by the bag; Tea, sugar, Molasses, Rice, Indico, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Carandish and Common Tobacco, Raisins, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. &c., at corresponding low prices. ALSO—

Crockery and Glass Ware, a general assortment; Also, Boots & Shoes, direct from the Manufacturers; Also, Eastern Sole Leather.

HARDWARE,

consisting in part of Grain Scoops, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Augurs, Screws, Hinges, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Cordage, &c. &c. ALSO—

Juniatta Iron and Nails of every size and best quality,

WANTED,

almost everything of Country Produce, such as Beeswax, Tallow, Butter, Timothy and other Seeds, Flaxseed, Oats, &c. &c. The highest prices in

Cash paid for good Wheat,

at all times, delivered at the City Mills, adjoining their Store, on the North side of the Canal, 120 yards West from the entrance of the Lima Road, and the same distance East from the Goshen Road as you come into the City from the North, just before crossing the Canal Bridge.

Country Merchants

can replenish their Stocks of Dry Goods, Groceries &c. &c., at a small advance on New York prices. Fort Wayne, August 26, 1846.

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!

THE best article made in America. Known as the Noble County. Manufactured from the Juniatta Iron, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers at the New York Hardware Store.

P. P. BAILEY.

May 30, 1846. 48

Notice to the Afflicted.

A. B. MILLER being Agent for many valuable remedies for diseases incidental to this climate will furnish pamphlets descriptive of the in disorders all who may call for them. September 12, 1846.

Cash for Wheat.

S. & W. S. EDSALL will at all times pay CASH for Wheat delivered at the Stone Mills on the Aqueduct, or at their Store, on Columbia Street.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 6, 1845. 10tf

ALPACCAS—A large assortment, plain, figured, and plaid, just received, and for sale cheap by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

HOOSIER STORE.

Corner of Calhoun and Commercial Streets.

WE ARE now receiving a superior and general assortment of FASHIONABLE

Spring & Summer Goods,

Which have been selected with particular reference to the wants of this market.

Also, a well selected assortment of

Family Groceries,

Hardware, Woodenware, and Crockeryware.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Cash Prices.

We earnestly invite our old customers and the public generally to call and examine our stock.

S. E. EVANS & Co.

Fort Wayne, May 20, 1846.

CHARLES E. STURGIS, M.D. T. M. BANKS, M.D.

Medical Copartnership.

DOCTORS STURGIS & BANKS have formed a copartnership in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, and will attend promptly to all calls in the line of their profession.—We return our thanks to our friends for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and hope by our arrangement to be able to attend more promptly than we may favor us with their confidence. Patients under the care of either can have the advice of both without additional charge. Office at the former office of Dr. Sturgis.

Fort Wayne, September 8, 1845. 10tf

WOLPER STUFF WANTED at the Mill off HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Linseed Oil

OF the best quality for sale at BEECHER'S at 75 cts per gallon. Come on, Boys.

L. BEECHER.

FLOUR BARRELS.—A liberal price will be paid for any quantity of good Flour Barrels delivered at once, at the Empire Mills.

Nov. 8, 1845. SMITH & EDSALL.

Cooper's Stuff Wanted.

STAVES, Heading, and Hoops for Flour Barrels, wanted at the Empire Mills, immediately. SMITH & EDSALL.

DONNET RIBBONS and Artificial Flowers. A beautiful assortment at S. HANNA & SONS.

Hedekin House,

ON HARR STREET,

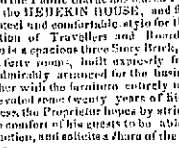
FORT WAYNE, IA.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the Public that he has leased for a term of years the HEDEKIN HOUSE, and fitted it up in genteel and comfortable style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. The House is a spacious three Story Brick, containing about forty rooms, built expressly for a Hotel, and admirably arranged for the business, and together with the furniture entirely new. Having devoted some twenty years of his life to the business, the Proprietor hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests to be able to render satisfaction, and solicits a share of the Public patronage.

C. ANDERSON.

Fort Wayne, May 16, 1846. 46y

Washington Hall.



(*Late New York and Indiana House.*)

FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and respectfully informs them that he has had the house put in thorough repair, newly painted and whitewashed, and completely furnished, so that he can now accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in the best style. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort and convenience of the guests who may notice this house their temporary home.

He has also made large additions to the STABLE, sufficient for the present, and will be able to accommodate any number of horses. Careful and attentive hostlers are engaged and no abundance of provender will be kept on hand.

March 14th, 1846. PETER TIMMONS.

American House,

(ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE,)

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS informs his friends and the travelling community that he has taken the above well known and commodious house, and is now prepared to entertain guests. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to make this house worthy the patronage of the public, and to give satisfaction to all who may call. His Table and Bar will always be furnished with the best the country affords, and every exertion used to promote and secure the comfort and accommodation of his guests. As his charges will be moderate, he hopes to receive a liberal Co patronage from the liberal and discerning public.

☞ *Good Stabling with careful Hostlers and plenty of Feed.*

March 13, 1846. y27

THE NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE

SIGN OF THE PADLOCK,

IS now being replenished with a full stock of Hardware from the East, consisting of almost every article in that line that can be called for, consisting in part of every variety of

Carpenters Tools,

Building Materials, Farming Utensils, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smiths' Bellows, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Sad Screws, Rope, Chocks, Table and Tea Spoons, Mahogany, Glass, Black Walnut and Curled Maple Knobs.

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Coffee Mills, Patent Balances from 400 to 1000 lbs., Frying Pans, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, Boxes Knobs and Pulls, Brass and Cast Iron Andirons, Brass, Steel and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Castings of all kinds, SADDLER'S GOODS of every kind and quality. A superior assortment of Ox, Cow, and Sheep Bells. COOPER'S TOOLS, on hailing the Rochester maker of Truss Hoops. Iron, Nails, Glass, and White Lead, in quantities, either wholesale or retail. The best of Axes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Cloth for Fanning Mills, Cut and Mill Saws, Sockets, Weights and Measures for Country Stores—all to be sold cheaper than ever for Cash or County Produce, (no on case for credit.) Farmers will here find ready sale, and the highest price, for their Wheat, Corn, and Oats, which they are expected daily to bring, also the ready cash for the wool.

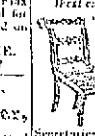
P. P. BAILEY.

Fort Wayne, Ia., Sept. 19, 1845. 11-y

BOSTON

Cabinet and Chair Factory,

West end of Columbia Street, Fort Wayne.



JOHN E. DESMOTT informs the public that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by P. P. Tuckhorn, two doors west of R. W. Taylor's store, where he intends to keep on hand or make to order every description of CABINET WARE, such as Tables, Stands, Bureaus, Secretaries, Bedsteads, &c. Also, Windsor and Fancy CHAIRS, Rocking do, Settees, &c. of the neatest and newest styles. Every article of his manufacture he will warrant to be made in the best manner, & will sell as low or lower than any other establishment in the place. The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves of the fact.

Every description of Country Produce, Lumber, &c. taken in exchange for work.

March 7, 1846. y36

COTTON YARN—at best Pittsburgh Manufacture and long skein, for sale by

Sept. 26, 1846. A. B. MILLER.

Cabinet Shop.

JOHN HUFFIELD returns his thanks to his old customers and friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him and respectfully informs them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand on Main street, west of Ewing's store, where he will keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order.

ALL KINDS OF CABINET WARE,

made of the best materials, and in the best manner such as Secretaries, Sideboards, Solid cane seat and cushion Chairs, sewing Stands, Tables, Cradles, &c., &c. Persons who want good work will find it to their advantage to give him a call. He will take all kinds of country produce, in exchange for furniture—*Cash not to credit.*

Fort Wayne, Aug. 8, 1846. 6-ly.

TOWELS CHEAP

Cabinet and Chair Factory,

COLUMBIA STREET, FORT WAYNE.

B. TOWER returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and respectfully informs them that he still continues, at his old stand, between the "Rodney Niagara" and Dr. Boesher's no less celebrated Drug Store, to make and sell every description of

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.

His articles he will warrant to be as well made and cheap as any other in the place, and therefore wanting any thing in his line, would consult their own interest by giving him a call.

September, 27 1845.

1846. Forwarding. 1846.

A. B. Miller,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Having extensive warehouses immediately on the canal, great facilities are offered for the storage and shipment of Produce, &c.

SILK, Crape, Scarfs, cut and uncut Velvet Flowers. F. D. HARTLETT.

WHITE LEAD.—50 kegs just received, also a new supply of oil, &c., at

S. HANNA & SONS.

FARMERS' DEPOT, Oct. 15th, 1846.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

S. CHITTENDEN informs his friends and the public in general that he has taken Mr. JOHN ORFF into partnership, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CHITTENDEN & ORFF. A continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on the Farmers' Depot is solicited for the new firm.

Chittenden & Orff

ARE now receiving a large and well selected assortment of Goods adapted to the approaching season, and the wants of this section of country. The stock includes

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, &c,

Their stock will be found complete and well assorted, and as they have been (Thanks to the modification of the Tariff,) bought extremely cheap, they will be offered on such terms as will at once furnish and gratify their customers.

It is not necessary to particularize all the articles in their stock; it is sufficient to say that it includes EVERY THING called for in this part of the country, and, many articles of an entirely new style. Buyers would do well not to be led away by the unmeaning puffing and blowing resorted to by some dealers, but call as once at the Farmer's Depot, where they will be sure to meet with better bargains than at any other establishment in the city.

☞ The Depot is in the old yellow building, five doors east of the corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.

Oct. 21, 1845.

Foreign Periodicals.

REPUBLICATION OF

The London Quarterly Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The Foreign Quarterly Review,
The Westminster Review,

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The above Periodicals are republished in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The widespread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their favor. Arbitrary as the time may be, in advance of any work of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster" Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.

The prices of the Reprints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00	per annum.
For any three,	7,00	"
For any three,	do.	7,00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	9,00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3,00	"
For Blackwood & the 4 Reviews,	10,00	"

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to any address on payment of the quarterly subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

☞ Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers.—The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking the receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail. Post-paid for the money may be enclosed in a letter, Post-Paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The *Postage* on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post-Office law, to about *one third the former rates*, making a very important saving in the expense to the mail subscribers.

☞ *In all the principal cities and Towns through the United States to which there is a direct Rail Road or Water communication from the city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.*

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Publishers, 112 Fulton St., New York.

June 13, 1846. 1y36

NOTICE.—I. LARKTROUT, put up in the best manner in Oils, and half barrels, for sale at the Niagara Store by A. B. MILLER.

September 12, 1846.

Silver and Brass Plating.

THE subscriber informs the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Silver and Brass Plating, on a style fully equal to any work. Carriage Trimming, Harness Mountings, &c. Plated on short notice. Old articles repaired and made equal to new. All work warranted to be as good as can be procured elsewhere, and on more reasonable terms.

Shop at R. W. Oakley's Tin manufactory, three doors west of Hamilton & Williams, Columbia Street, Fort Wayne.

WM. B. BURWELL.

July 18, 1846. y-3.

Cash for 20,000 Bushels OF WHEAT,

At the Empire Mills.

WE are prepared to pay Cash and the Highest Price for 20,000 bushels of good merchantable Wheat.

Farmers and Teamsters will save themselves much trouble and expense by driving directly up to the STONE MILLS and unloading; they will always get the highest price, and avoid the annoyance of being pestered by the barkers and whipper snappers from the Stores, who now infest our streets and are such a bore to all who bring wheat to our market. We are not *much* given to boasting; but as some of our neighbors are talking of wanting 10,000 bushels of wheat, we would inform wheat raisers that we can take in 20,000; as our Mill, besides being the best, is the largest, the highest, and the strongest in the country. We have a convenient WAGON-YARD and STABLE, for teams coming to the Mill, and a HOUSE for the Teamsters; we always furnish feed for the horses, and occasionally dinner or Supper and Breakfast for their drivers. This is nothing new with us—we have always thought it our duty to do so, and should not now mention it if our neighbors had not set the example.

We keep constantly on hand FLOUR OF THE BEST QUALITY and all kinds of Mill Stuff; and prompt [illegible] in the highest Cash price in Trade, or Oak Tan Bark, or [illegible]

Fort Wayne, Sept. [illegible]

COLLIS WORTHINGTON

[illegible]

WORTHINGTON & [illegible]

[illegible] Fort Wayne, Ia. [illegible] Law at Fort Wayne. [illegible] to the collection and [illegible] payment of [illegible] All business entrusted to [illegible] will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

Office in Masonic Hall, corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.

JOHN [illegible]

Commissioner for the State of New York, residing in Fort Wayne, Ia.

FAMILY FLOUR, on hand, [illegible] Buckwheat, [illegible]

NAPLE POWDER.—A superior quality for sale by S. HANNA & SONS.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

THE undersigned has been appointed an Agent of the "*Hartford Fire Insurance Company*," of Hartford, Conn., and is authorized to issue Policies of Insurance, and to perform all other duties necessary and incidental to said agency.

All persons wishing to have their property insured may rely with entire confidence upon the promptness and responsibility of this company, having been doing an extensive business since 1810, a claim unassigned by the destruction of property by fire has never yet been contested. And in all cases the amount of loss covered by the Insurance has been promptly paid to the unfortunate sufferer. On account of the extensive patronage of the Company they are enabled to insure property upon terms as low that no one need run the hazard of having his property destroyed without recompence by the powerful and often unavoidable element.

F. P. RANDALL.

April 19, 1845. 42-tf

New Stock of Groceries.

JAMES SAUNDERS, Commercial Row, Fort Wayne, has just received from Cincinnati a fresh stock of choice GROCERIES, consisting almost every thing in that line, which he can warrant to be genuine, and will sell cheap.—Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Indigo twist, cavendish, and plug Tobacco, smoking do.; in papers or by the pound, Segars, Nuts, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Chocolate, Mackerel, &c.

He has also a full assortment of Window Glass of all sizes; Nails; white wash, paint, varnish, and scrubbing Brushes; Sour Candles, Faucets, Cassing, &c.

STATIONERY—a choice assortment, very low, such as Writing Paper, Quills, Slates, Sand, Boat Readers, Eclectic Primers, Goodrich's Geography, &c.

June 18, 1846.

LINSEED OIL, best quality, at 75 per gal. by the bbl, A. B. MILLER.

WEAVER'S REEDS, in any quantity, for sale at the Niagara Store by

Sept. 26, 1846. A. B. MILLER.

Window Glass & Putty

OF the best quality always on hand and for sale at BEECHER'S Drug Store.

M. ELLIOTT & WILLIAMS,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, GLASS, FLOUR, SALT, FISH, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, POT AND PEARL ASHES, & PRODUCE GENERALLY.

☞ Cash paid for Wheat.

Corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, opposite City Mills.

Fort Wayne, May 16th, 1845. 45—tf

W. SMITH & Co.

No. 3, JONES' BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IA.

DEALERS IN

Domestic & Fancy Dry Goods GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, FLOUR, SALT, *Fish, &c.*

Also, the best [illegible] in Solo and Upper LEATHER, just received. All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

☞ CASH OR PRODUCE taken in exchange at all times paid for WHEAT.

S. DANNA & SONS,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT, &c. &c.

Store on the corner of Columbia and Barrat streets, Fort Wayne, Ia.

Protection.

Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

THE subscriber has been appointed an Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company*, at Hartford, Conn., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is authorized to

Insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Mills, Manufactories, Barns, Stables,

and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property

Against loss or damage by Fire.

Those subscribers also authorized to issue Policies on the most favorable terms

Against loss or damage on the cargoes of Steam, Keel, Canal, and Flat Boats, while navigating the Western Rivers, Lakes, and Canals.

On account of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to said Company, they have been enabled greatly to reduce their present Insurances, so that now every man has an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of these destructive elements.

Persons of Insurance apply to the subscriber, at the office, of Worthington & Bough, corner of Calhoun & Columbia Streets, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

ELLIS WORTHINGTON.

August, 9th, 1845 Agent.

Can't be Beat.

Riley's Pile Ointment.

THE following certificates are presented to the public from well known individuals, of high respectability, of cures effected by using Riley's Pile Ointment, which places beyond all doubt its curative powers of this in disease:

Pleasant Valley, Madison Co., Ia., January 25, 1845.

WM. WILSHIRE RILEY—Dear Sir: My wife having been afflicted with that most distressing of human complaints, the Piles, nearly eight years, without receiving any relief from the best physicians, I was induced to try the virtues of your justly celebrated Pile Ointment, as recommended by your Agent, Mr. James E. Dugan, and was entirely relieved by the use of one box, and her general health, which has been bad for the last seven years, is now completely restored. I can therefore cheerfully recommend Riley's Pile Ointment to all persons troubled with that painful disease.

W. M. CUNE.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the Piles for some time, and being advised to try Riley's celebrated Ointment for the Piles, it gave me speedy relief, and I have therefore much pleasure in recommending it to those afflicted with this painful disease.

L. BRINSLEY.

Centreville, January 15, 1845.

The following gentlemen have been cured by the use of Riley's Pile Ointment, and highly recommend the same:

Hon. R. Gregory, Portsmouth, O.; Rev. J. B. Johnson, Wooster, O.; Erastus Hubbard, Richland co.; A. Doran, Columbus, O.; John C. Gill, do.; H. B. Curtis, Mt. Vernon; Wm. Hatfield, Mansfield; J. G. Buck, Mansfield; sylvester N. Sheel, Columbus; Amos S. Ramsey, Columbus; J. W. Riley, St. Mary's, O.; James Cromp, Mansfield, O.; S. C. Gideon, do; Samuel R. Cadwell, New Lisbon, Columbiana, do; Hon. Samuel Quimby, Warren, O.; Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff; J. W. Knight, Buffalo.

Each Agent is furnished with pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, which contains a description of the above Ointment, together with numerous certificates that have been handed with different times. The afflicted are requested to call and examine them. For sale by

17—6m BEECHER, Fort Wayne.

Insurance Agency.

THE Subscribers having at much expense and of time and labor prepared themselves for the business of a systematic and General Land Agency, offer their services to the public, for the *Sale of Lands, Investigation of Titles, Payment of Taxes, procuring of Patents*, and other services pertaining to a land agency business. Having provided themselves with numerous and accurate maps of the different counties, and of the State, and having personally visited a larger portion of Northern Indiana, they are prepared to furnish extensive and thorough information with regard to the ownership, quality, location and value of lands, which will be afforded gratuitously to all who may desire such information.

As agents for the owners, they offer for sale large bodies of valuable land, well adapted to farming purposes, situate as follows, viz:

	Acres.		Acres.
Allen County	15,569	Noble County	8047
De Kalb "	7621	Whitley "	7180
Steuben "	2854	Huntington "	5163
Lagrange "	554	Wabash "	7703
Elkhart "	40	Miami "	887
Kosciusko "	5481	Carroll "	1456
Blackford "	2774	Cass "	640
Jay "	428	Fulton "	1959
Wells "	2169	Marshall "	327
Adams "	515	White "	1669

Which land will be sold low for cash, or part cash, the remainder on a reasonable credit—They also offer for sale

Several Valuable Improved Farms,

In the Counties of Allen, Huntington and Wabash, and a large number of

TOWN LOTS,

In Fort Wayne, Huntington, Wabash Town, Lagro and Peru, which will be sold on the same terms as the above. Prompt attention will be given to all communications from persons desiring to purchase or wishing for information.

WORTHINGTON & BOUGH.

Att'y's & Land Agents.

Fort Wayne, July, 1846. tf—6

GEORGE H. REED

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENUINE

DRUGS MEDICINES,

Corner of Calhoun and Columbia Sts.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

☞ All articles put up at his establishment are warranted to be as represented.

DR. L. BEECHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

Two doors east of the Printing office, northside Columbia street,

FORT WAYNE, Ia.

George Johnson,

Attorney-at-Law,

Fort Wayne,

Indiana.

Office on the corner of Main and Clinton streets, south east of the Bank.

May 30th, 1846. 48

ROBERT LOWRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

GOSHEN,

Elkhart Co. Indiana,

Will practice in the courts of Elkhart and the neighboring counties, and attend to all business usually transacted by the profession. y37

D. H. COLERICK. J. G. WALPOLE.

COLERICK & WALPOLE,

Attorneys at Law,

FORT WAYNE,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to their care in the Allen Circuit Court and the Supreme and U. S. Courts at Indianapolis. Office—On Berry street. April 6, '44.

S. G. UPTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

BLUFFTON, WELLS COUNTY, IA.

All professional business attended to his care, will be faithfully attended to.

He will also attend to the sale of lands, payment of taxes, and all business connected with Land Agency, &c. aug 2 4-1y

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana.

Office on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, JUN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the Payment of Taxes, Purchase and Sale of Lands, and Examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

Refers to—

W. G. & G. W. Ewing, Fort Wayne,
A. Hamilton, "
Thomas, "
J. B. McCulloch, "
Alfred Harriden, Indianapolis,
Richard Baydant, New York,
W. Hyslop, "
Alex. Keyon, "
Jos. Jamieson, "
J. D. & C. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Office next door to the Bank of Westmoreland, Fort Wayne.

Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills.

THESE Pills are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the thousands daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand higher in reputation, and are becoming more extensively used than any other preparation of medicine ever prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced into every place it has been found possible to carry them, and there are few towns and villages but contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. In the South, particularly, where *bilious diseases* prevail, they annually save the lives of thousands. For proof of the foregoing statements, and of the value and efficacy of this medicine, the proprietor will insert a few of the many thousand testimonials which have been presented him by some of the first respectability—men who cannot be bought, or influenced in any way to prevaricate—men who have higher views of moral responsibility and justice, than to certify to facts because it will do another a favor, and themselves an injustice.

TESTIMONIALS.

Reader! do not fail to notice the following testimony in regard to the efficacy of Spencer's Vegetable Pills:—

Tompkins Bluff, Sumpter Co. (Ala.) Jan. 4, 1846.

DR. A. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR—I wish you to forward me a large supply of your Pills; I don't think 500 boxes too large a quantity to send. I sold 150 boxes the last six months, they are the most popular Pills in this place. For bilious complaints, sick Headache, dyspepsia, and such like diseases, they are considered almost an infallible remedy. I have formerly been agent for Dr. Peter's Pills; but I now sell three dozen of your Pills to one of his. My customers think them superior to Peter's or any other Pills.

Respectfully yours, O. G. KELSEY.

Lexington, Sumpter Co., (Ala.) Jan. 4, 1846.

ALBERT SPENCER, M. D.

DEAR SIR—We have within the last year sold about two hundred and fifty boxes of your antibilious Pills. They are generally considered a good family medicine.

R. F. HOUSTON & Co.

DR. HULL'S

Vegetable Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills.

Prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good PAUL.

None need suffer with that distressing complaint, Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Hull's celebrated Anti Fever Pills. They never fail to cure the Chills and Fever the first day, when used according to directions, and do not sicken the stomach, nor operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planter of the first respectability, Physicians of eminence, and others who have used them, which might be given, but let the following from Judge Ferneal, a gentleman of the first respectability, in Jefferson county, Ala. suffice.

Jefferson Co., Ala. Feb. 4, 1844.

I certify that in the summer of 1842, I had a severe attack of Fever and Ague, and was for some time under the treatment of a physician, but received no benefit from his prescriptions; my disease continued to increase in the frequency and severity of its attacks. I at last had recourse to Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague, and Anti-Fever Pills, and in using half a box was cut entirely cured, and have remained in good health ever since.

I have, with half in my family several cases of Fever and Ague, and have in every instance made use of Hull's Pills, which have always immediately effected a cure.

Dr. Hull's Pills require no puffing where they are known, and where they are not, a single trial is sufficient to insure the adoption. Price 75 cents per box with full directions.

DR. HULL'S WORM LOZENGES.

Children will cry for Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges. Only read what this medicine has done.

Yorkville, Gibson Co., Tenn. Dec. 21, 1846.

DR. C. P. HULL—Sir: Six months since your agent left with me for sale, what he considered a large supply of your Worm Lozenges, but I have since all out, and could have sold three times as many more, had I been supplied in that manner. I hope you will instruct your agent to leave a much greater supply when he comes this way again. Their use in my family has been of great benefit. Edward McConkie, Esq., gave some to a child of his, four years old, and the first dose brought away between thirty and forty worms. Mr. William and Daniel had a family worms. Mr. William and Daniel had a family child whom the physician pronounced incurable, and said it would die, but the child was cured by using Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges.

Yours, truly, STEPHEN LUNKIN.

Price 25 cents per box.

ALSO—DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Are now acknowledged by the Faculty to be the most scientific and successful preparation ever discovered for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Coughs, Catarrh, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, Bronchitis, and similar Pulmonary Affections.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Dr. Hull's Cough Lozenges, not only as a preventive, as an safe and efficacious remedy in all cases of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. A single box would reveal their astonishing virtues and cost at once the fondness of health and strength to the afflicted. Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by

H. B. REED, Fort Wayne.
ROCHE & LAPONTA AE, Huntington.
W. H. & J. HARDING, Logan.
SIMON NEWBERGER, Wabash. y15

Beecher's Drug Store,

Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

I Have just returned from the East with the largest and best assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES

ever brought to this section of country. My stock is full; comprising every article in my line of business. Now is the time for my old customers to obtain their supplies. I shall be pleased to wait upon them, and as many "new ones" as will call to see me. All shall receive a *liberal* treatment, and especially those in whose pockets is to be found the "READY PAY."—My goods have been purchased at very low prices, and will be sold "cheaper than ever." I can sell to Physicians and County Merchants small bills of 25 50, or 100 dollars, so they may want, at a less price than they can purchase them in the East or Sandusky and bring them here—thus saving time, transportation, and all risk of breakage and other damages.

Besides *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, &c. &c.* I have a choice selection of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as—Tea Coffee, New Orleans, crushed, and loaf Sugars, N. O. and sugar-house Molasses, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mustard, Cheese, English or Zante Currants, and many other nice articles to please the taste of all. As a luxury after a *hearty meal* I can supply many of my customers with the best quality of Virginia or Kentucky pressed lump chewing Tobacco. I have also a good article of common plug and 6-twist Tobacco very cheap.

The best *Cognac and Scignette BRANDY* and *Port and Madeira WINES for Medical Purposes*.—They can also be sold in small quantities as a pleasant beverage by those who will carefully observe their effects, and not repent too often.

Let my friends call. My goods are now open for examination, and I am ready to wait upon them.

June 11, 1846. LEWIS BEECHER.

S. HANNA & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Leather, Fish Salt, Flour, &c. &c.

Fort Wayne, Ia. 44